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# GILMAN'S RURAL WORLD

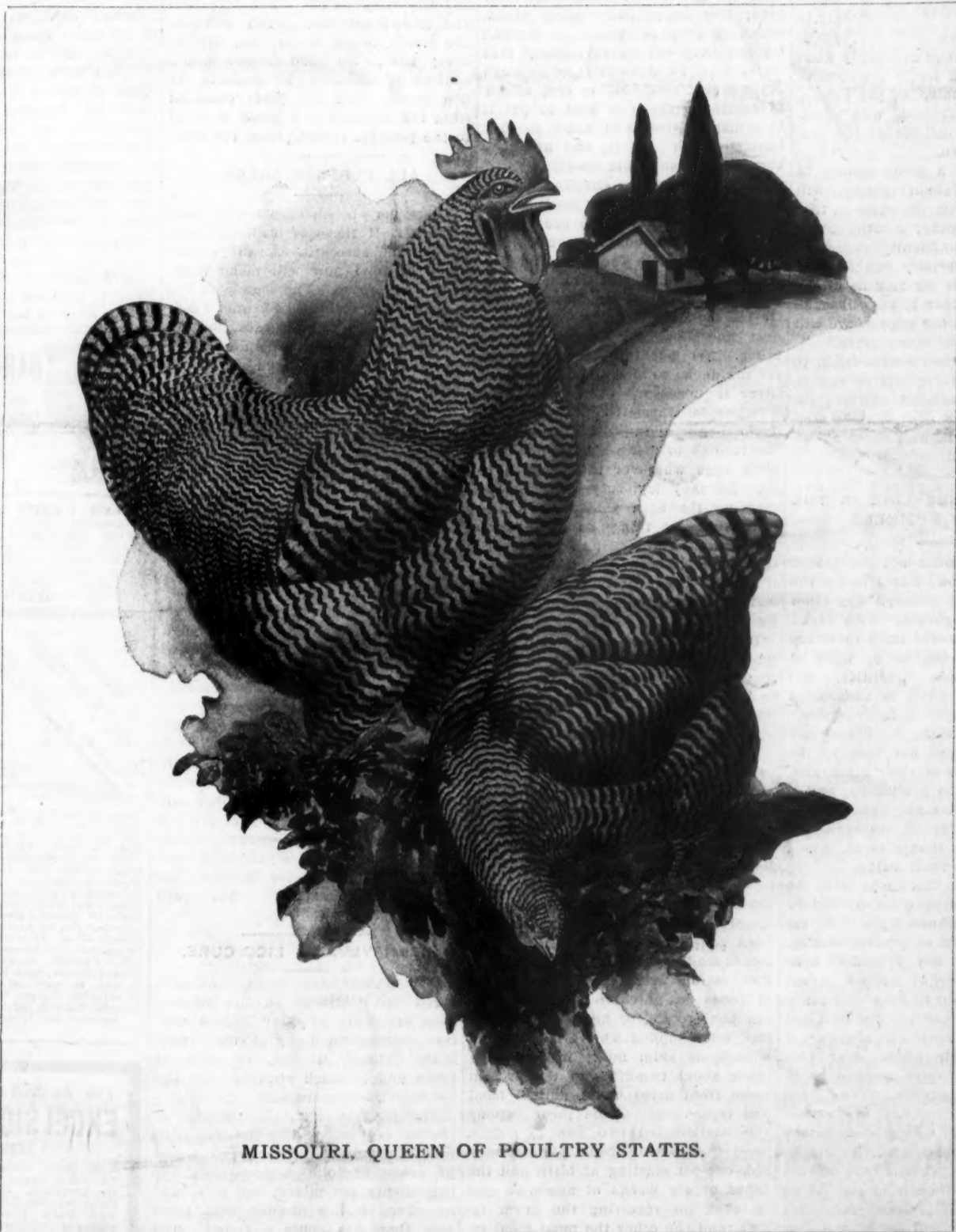
DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE ETC.

OLDEST AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Sixty-Seventh Year.

ST. LOUIS, MO., JANUARY 15, 1914.

Volume LXVII. No. 3.



MISSOURI, QUEEN OF POULTRY STATES.

# IN THE POULTRY YARD

## PROFIT IN POULTRY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Mrs. Green Farmer, in account with 109 hens, Oct. 1, 1913, to Dec. 31, 1912:

### Debtor.

Half bushel mixed corn, wheat and oats, per day, 90 days, at 70c per bushel, 45 bushels...	\$31.50
One bag bran, \$1.25; oyster shells, 25c .....	1.50
Cut bone and meat scraps.....	1.25
	<hr/> \$34.25

### Credit.

17 doz. eggs, Oct. @ 24c doz...	\$ 4.08
12 doz. eggs, Nov. @ 33c doz...	3.90
16 doz. eggs, Dec. @ 34c doz...	5.44
	<hr/> \$13.42
Net loss in 90 days.....	\$20.83

The feed is charged at exactly what it would have sold for in town, corn, 80c; wheat, 95c; oats, 50c per bushel, and the eggs are credited with exactly what they did sell for at the produce house in town.

Unless there is a great change in the weather, our January account will stand almost exactly the same as that for either of the other months given. While we may confidently expect to break even in February and March.

During the other six months of the year, April 1, October 1, we will make a good profit from the eggs as we will not have to feed as much grain.

The average farmer's wife ought to get 5 cents for every winter egg in order to show a balance on the right side of the books.

MRS. GREEN FARMER.  
Richland Co., Ill.

## DUCKS AS A SIDE LINE IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS.

Dependence should not be placed on hens alone if one wants to get the best profits out of poultry. Try other varieties also, beginning with ducks. Many who have never tried them are deterred from doing so by tales of their objectionable qualities, not knowing that if profit is considered the balance is wholly in favor of these birds. To begin with, the Pekins are considered the most desirable by the writer on account of their great size, early maturity and prolificacy, and if a sufficient number are kept so that there is a surplus of feathers, the white bring more than colored ones—another point to their value.

If one does not like ducks with the other poultry, being quiet by nature they can be confined by a low enclosure of boards or poultry-netting. Ducks will find any aperture near the ground and crawl through it, but will rarely attempt to fly over a fence two feet high. They are gluttons, and if fed with chickens will always get more than their share. For this reason we like them penned away from the other poultry. They need more bulky food, too, and will subsist almost entirely on green stuff if they can have some meat scraps to supplement such food. This is true of both old and young, though in the laying season it is well to feed grain also. A duck well fed will lay almost continuously from March till mid-summer. In the latitude of central Missouri they often begin to lay even earlier, and have kept at it till November, with a rest only through the hottest weather.

A good supply of growing onions,



peas and rape makes cheap feed for the ducks, and if they can range over the plot where these plants are grown they may feed at will and save time for the caretaker. If this is not practicable, the green stuff must be cut in short lengths.

Plenty of water must always be at hand for them to drink, in vessels deep enough so they can bury their bills; this keeps the nostrils clean, which is very essential. In feeding mash they eat so ravenously that water must be right at hand to wash down every "mouthful" or they choke. In feeding grain it is best to put it in a dish or trough of water so they have to "fish" for it, and are thus compelled to eat more slowly.

Ducks require the simplest shelter and can be housed very inexpensively. Five or six may easily use a tight, large dry goods box for their sleeping quarters, with the open end protected by a curtain of denim or burlap. The box must be elevated a little off the ground to prevent dampness, and should have clean straw or other litter put into it every night for the ducks to sleep on. This clean litter is necessary even after the weather is warmer, for when the ducks begin laying they rarely take the trouble to make a nest, but drop their eggs wherever they happen to be. As they lay very early in the morning the eggs should be looked after the first thing so as to keep them from chilling, and to secure them while the shells are still clean. If washed they rarely hatch, as the water removes the viscous coating of the shell.

Ducks are good layers but poor mothers, and it is of no use to waste their time in incubation. Let hens or incubators do the work.

## FEEDING ANIMAL FOOD.

Bulletin No. 149, of the New York Experimental Station issued in 1899, upon the subject of animal food, gave some excellent pointers, from which we make the following extracts: That it is desirable to feed animal matter in some form has been long taught by scientific feeders, but the great utility of such feeds has probably never been so plainly shown as in experiments made by the Station at Geneva. Two rations were compounded, each of foods in nutritive value, but in one the protein, or nitrogenous material, was supplied wholly from grains with some skim milk; while in the other about two-fifths of the protein came from dried blood, animal meal and fresh bone. Upon these rations the Station fed two lots of chicks until they were about five months old, one lot starting at birth and the other at six weeks of age—one pen in each lot receiving the grain ration, and the other the meat meal ration. With each lot the meat-fed birds grew faster, reaching maturity earlier, ate less food for each pound of gain at less cost. Pullets among the meat-fed birds also began laying four weeks earlier than any among those

receiving vegetable foods. With cockerels fed the contrasted rations the differences in favor of the animal meal were quite marked during the first part of the test, but when the birds attained full size and began to fatten, the benefit from the meat seemed to cease, showing that its great advantage lies in promoting rapid, healthy growth, not in fattening power.

## NEGLECT COSTLY.

Many farms are equipped with large, warm and airy hen houses. Yet the filth that gathers in and around the house breeds disease, and the chickens are stunted by foul and germ-laden air. Filth weakens the stock, though it may not kill in every case. No good farmer would neglect his stable as he neglects the hen house. Yet the profit obtained from the services of a horse is equal to the possible returns from 100 hens.

## ALL PURPOSE BREED.

There may be an all-purpose breed of fowls. If there is such we have not yet run across it. An all-purpose breed of fowl now will mean great utility and value. The man who has it is in possession of a fortune. There are breeds for all purposes, but all of these do not vest themselves in one and the same breed any more than in the cases of the all purpose horse or cow. There are breeds for summer eggs, for winter eggs, broilers, roasters and general purposes. There are heavy records of egg production in the non-sitting breeds, the majority of which may be confined to spring and early fall. To be layers all winter any breed will have to be surrounded with the most favorable conditions and management. The winter layer is among the broody class and will lay but few eggs during the warm season or the year. Much of their time is taken incubating. There is a class of fowls that is better adapted for raising broilers than roasters, and vice versa. For the purpose of calling out the knowledge of our readers we will make the statement that the summer layers are the Leghorns, Minorcas, Andalusians, Spanish, Hamburgs, Polish and Houdans. The winter layers are the Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Rocks and Wyandottes. Wyandottes and Rocks are splendid for broilers, and Brahmas and Langshans make good roasters.

## PENNSYLVANIA LICE CURE.

While there are many ready-prepared lice mixtures on the market, none are more effective than a mixture recommended by Pennsylvania State College. It may be made at home and is much cheaper than the commercial preparations.

The formula is: 2½ pounds of plaster of Paris; three-quarters of a pint of gasoline; one-fourth of a pint of crude carbolic acid. When the ingredients are mixed, one will have an effective lice powder that costs less than five cents a pound. The mixture should be worked through a fine sieve, to break up lumps and to get it in such form that it will sift readily.

When it is first mixed, it will be too wet to sift, but the gasoline will soon evaporate. The active principle in

driving away the lice is the carbolic acid. To use the home-made preparation, which should be kept on hand the year around, one sifts it over the birds the same as any other lice powder.

## OUTDOOR ROOSTING.

In winter there is a double loss when the hens are permitted to roost outdoors. They become a prey of marauders, many of them die as a result of exposure to the severe cold, and they produce few eggs. When fowls live in the open air, they require all the animal heat they can produce to keep themselves warm, and they have none to spare for the production of eggs. Those that survive will suffer more or less from frozen feet and combs.

## RATIONS FOR TURKEYS.

Whole corn, either dry or boiled, is the usual morning and evening ration fed by the most successful turkey growers. The noon feed is a mash composed of cooked vegetables, such as potatoes, turnips, beets, pumpkins and cabbage, thickened with cornmeal and bran, with a little powdered charcoal and a little salt added. A level teaspoonful of salt for each gallon of the mixture will answer. Twice a week some raw chopped onion is added to the mash.

How can you expect to sell anything if you don't advertise? Only I cent a word in our Classified columns.



## BARRED P. ROCKS

200 fine ones; \$1.00 each for cockerels or pullets. Also M. B. Turkeys.

MRS. H. C. TAYLOR,  
Roanoke, Mo.

**GLEN RAVEN POULTRY FARM.**  
Home of the great layers and choice fruits. Eggs for hatching at all times. Brown Leghorn and Barred P. Rock fowls, both young and old, for sale. Baby chicks in spring time. Place order now. Circular free. Write  
E. W. GEER, Farmington, Mo.



**Universal Rat & Mouse Catcher**  
Cleans a building of Rats and Mice in short time. Keeps it cleaned, for it is always ready for use. Made of galvanized iron, can't get out of order. Lasts for years. Large number can be caught daily. Go to Catcher mornings, remove device inside, which only takes few seconds, take out dead rats and mice, replace device, it is ready for another catch. Small piece cheese is used, doing away with poisons. Catcher is 18 inches high, 10 inches diameter. When rats pass device they die, no marks left on them. Catcher is always clean. One of these Catchers set in a lively stable in Scranton, Pa., caught over 100 rats in a month. One sent prepaid to any place in United States upon receipt of \$3. Catcher, 8 in. high, for mice only, prepaid \$1. On account of shipping charges being prepaid, remittance is requested with order. H. D. SWARTS,  
Inventor and Manufacturer, Scranton, Pa.

## The All-the-Year-Round Resort EXCELSIOR SPRINGS MISSOURI

The most wonderful, varied and valuable group of mineral springs in America. Splendid big up-to-date hotels, boarding apartments and bath houses. Quickly and cheaply reached by the

## WABASH

Address Secretary Publicity Committee, Excelsior Springs, or any Wabash Agent.  
J. D. McNAMARA,  
General Passenger Agent,  
ST. LOUIS.

# CREAM of the DAIRY NEWS

## SELECTION AND BREEDING.

Some dairymen buy of dealers, but this is worse than doing business direct with dairy farmers for the dealers have bought them from the dairymen and in the end we get about the same general class of cows. Either way we buy the culls of their herds for use in our dairy. Dairymen should not be slow to recognize the fact that the best herds have been gotten together by careful selection and breeding.

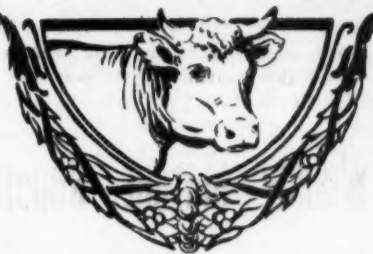
Another great loss comes from dairymen not employing care in breeding so that they will get the best results. Some dairymen raise all their calves regardless of their breeding or individuality, while many who have excellent herds raise none at all. It is my judgment that it would pay dairymen to note a few of their fellow dairymen's best cows and plan to buy their heifer calves. In some sections these calves sometimes sell for a little more than their hides are worth. I have seen dairy farmers sell calves for \$1 or \$2 from cows that would give from 50 to 60 pounds of milk a day and from bulls that were of a pure dairy breed. It is not possible to bring about great dairy improvement as long as men are so blind to their interests as to continue such practices.

## INCREASING DAIRY PROFITS.

Profit is the difference between cost of production and the selling price. To insure the largest profit in milk production the cow owner must know that each cow in the herd is producing enough milk to pay for feed, labor, interest, taxes and depreciation, and then leave some for profit. In one herd 11 cows produced \$200 worth of butter fat above feed cost, while four others ate \$20 worth of feed more than the returns for their butter fat paid for. So that the whole 15 only averaged \$15 each above cost of feed. While, if the man had had only the best 11 he would have had \$20 more money, saved the feed and the labor of handling. The only certain way in which these "robber" cows can be located is by yearly records of milk production. No man has yet been found who can guess accurately on every cow in a herd. Records may be made by the owner, or by several joining together in a cow test association, and employing a man to do the work.

Having located the unprofitable cows, and eliminated them, their places can be filled in a few cases by purchase. The prices are getting high. The best way is through the purchase of a pure-bred sire from a profitable cow, and the saving of his daughters out of the best cows in the herd. Each community should adopt one breed and all buy sires of the same breed. In a short time the grade surplus stock will command from \$10 to \$50 apiece above the common scrub stock, because of the large amount of it to be found in one community and the reputation they will acquire for breeding that one class of stock.

Profits can usually be increased by better feeding. Each cow must have enough food—first, to maintain herself; second, with which to make the milk she yields, and any surplus above this is stored up in the form of fat to be used later when she don't get enough food. The cow that



has the ability to produce forty pounds of milk a day, and is only fed enough to make 25 or 30 pounds a day, does not make milk as cheap as she would when fed to her capacity. In the judgment of the writer the dairy cow that has the ability to make 30 pounds of milk a day, or better, cannot eat enough alfalfa hay to enable her to do her best work, and she should be fed some form of grain or by-product concentrate low in protein to supplement the alfalfa hay eaten. Every cow must have enough feed. The feed she does eat must contain the minimum amount of protein required for her maintenance and for production of milk. An insufficient amount of feed limits production, an insufficient amount of protein limits production.—Prof. H. E. Van Norman, University of California.

## SHRINKAGE OF CATTLE.

The shrinkage of cattle on the way from the farm to the market has been made the subject of an investigation by officials of the United States Department of Agriculture. In a bulletin recently issued the results of this investigation are summarized as follows: The shrinkage of cattle in transit depends very materially upon the conditions existing at the time of shipping and upon the treatment received during the drive to the loading pens; the length of time the cattle were held without feed and water before loading; the nature of the fill which the cattle had before loading, if it was succulent grass, beet pulp, or silage, a great loss in weight was experienced, the weather conditions at the time of loading and while in transit; the character of the run to market, slow, rough runs naturally causing a greater shrinkage; the kind of treatment received at unloading station; the time of arrival at market; and the climatic conditions at market. If the cattle arrived at market just before being sold, the fill was small. Cattle that were shipped a long distance and arrived at market during the night usually did not fill well. If they arrived the afternoon before or about daylight of the sale day, they generally took a good fill, says the Farmers' Guide.

An exceedingly large fill at market is not desired, as it will detract from the selling price.

The shrinkage on calves may seem small, but under normal conditions it holds about the same proportion to their weight as is found with grown cattle.

The difference between the shrinkage of cows and steers is not as great as is ordinarily supposed. Steers will usually shrink somewhat less than cows of the same weight. The shrinkage during the first 24 hours is greater proportionately than for any succeeding period of the same duration. The shrinkage of cattle was found to vary in direct proportion to their live weight when conditions were the same and all other factors were equal.

The shrinkage of range cattle in

transit over 70 hours during a normal year is from 5 to 6 per cent of their live weight. If they are in transit 36 hours or less the shrinkage will range from 3 to 4 per cent of their live weight. The shrinkage of fed cattle does not differ greatly from that of range cattle for equal periods of time. It varied from about 3 per cent with all the silage-fed cattle and 4.2 per cent with the corn-fed cattle, when both classes of these animals were in transit for less than 36 hours, to 5.4 per cent for the pulp-fed cattle which were in transit from 60 to 120 hours.

Cattle fed on silage have a large gross shrinkage but usually fill so well at market that the net shrinkage is small. Pulp-fed cattle shrink more in transit than any other class of cattle, and also present a greater net shrinkage.

The shrinkage on cattle is proportionately smaller for each 12 hours they are in transit after the first 24-hour period is passed. For a long journey the common method of unloading for feed, water, and rest is to be preferred to the use of "feed and water" cars.

Cattle should be weighed before being loaded whenever practicable, since a comparison of this weight with the sale weight will show the net shrinkage. Moreover this weight at point of origin may be of material benefit to the shipper in case of a wreck or a very poor run to market.

## FARM BOYS AND DAIRYING.

The most serious side of the poor-cow question after all is not the money she loses but the drudgery she causes through waste of energy bestowed upon her which not only discourages and disheartens farm boys but drives them from the farm. The only way a man with a poor herd of dairy cows can hold the business together is by having his children do a large amount of the milking and other work for which they receive no compensation whatever. Add to this poor crops, which naturally follow this sort of dairying, and then go still further and think of the millions of needless steps taken in caring for the herd and its products, due to barns poorly erected for doing the work conveniently and you have the picture of a life sad in the extreme. The desolate home, no paint on the house, no honeysuckle over the door and no comforts within which go to make a house a home make conditions hard in effect especially on the children. No amount of schooling can change the memory or dim the effect on a boy of such a home.

## PENNSYLVANIA DAIRY UNION.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Dairy Union will be held at York, Pa., January 20 to 22, inclusive. The meetings will be divided into three sections, the milk dealers holding forth on the 20th; the milk producers on the 21st and the butter and cheese makers on the 22d.

Bad ventilation in the cow stable is responsible for many diseased cattle.

Everybody reads the small ads. They will read yours. Only one cent a word. Try one.

## REVERSING NATURE.

Recent Mechanical Invention That Turns Butter Back into Cream.

Arthur L. Dahl, writing in the Technical World about turning butter back into cream, says:

The natural process of evolution of milk is first into cream and then into butter. But man, seldom satisfied to follow the usual routine of nature, has reversed the process, and now makes cream out of butter. And by this process, it is stated, he makes a better cream, too—far richer in taste. Moreover, the quantity of cream that can be produced from a pound of butter is almost double that obtained from the quantity of milk needed to make a pound of butter.

Milk consists of about 84 per cent of water and 13 per cent of solids, principally butter fat. All of the constituent elements of milk have different specific gravities. The butterfat globules, averaging about .044 millimeter in diameter, are suspended in the surrounding liquid, and in fresh milk these globules gradually rise to the top in the form of cream. It is one of the laws of physics that the larger the sphere the greater its buoyancy. Hence, the larger the globules of butter fat, the more quickly will they separate themselves from the surrounding liquid and rise to the surface. Now, it is the butterfat which gives the delightfully rich taste to cream, and the larger the surface of fat that can be presented to the tongue the richer will the cream taste. Thus 40 per cent cream, containing large globules of butterfat, will not taste any richer than 20 per cent cream, composed of smaller globules, because in the latter the tongue comes in contact with a greater number of the smaller globules, and thus registers oftener the sensation of richness.

In the machine devised for the purpose of turning butter into cream, all the butterfat globules are under terrific pressure, broken up into such small units that their specific gravity is no greater than the liquid that surrounds them. They are, therefore, evenly distributed throughout the fluid, and remain in permanent suspension, thus giving to all parts of the serum the same flavor and richness.

Cream produced in this fashion is used by many of the best hotels and cafes on account of its uniform quality, but it is in the manufacture of ice cream that its many advantages are apparent.

The teats should always be observed by the milker, and when they get hard and rough should be anointed with vaseline.

The wise dairy farmer has provided himself with a bunch of shoats and will make 9 or 10-cent pork out of cheap skim milk this winter.

If the butter is slow in coming, it is due to one of two causes: Either the cream is too cold, or else the churn is overloaded and the contents do not get proper oscillation.

**LET THE WIND PUMP YOUR WATER FOR NOTHING**

**WHY PAY FOR GASOLINE WHEN WIND IS FREE!**

Get a Big, Heavy, Powerful, Light Running, Double Covered

**SAMSON WIND MILL**

SEND FOR CATALOG

We also build Ideal Feed Mills, Pump Jacks, Hand Grinding Mills for Pottery, Raisins, Gasoline Engines, Knollage Cutters and Brass Candle Sticks

**STOVER MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

145 Samson Avenue, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

## ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

W. A. Widney & Co., of Page County, Iowa, had in a car of swine Monday that sold at \$3.35 by the National Live Stock Commission Co.

Chester Ditty, of Vernon County, Mo., had two cars of cattle on Monday's market, consigned to Blakely-Sanders-Mann Commission Co.

Knox Everett of Union City, Tenn., had one car of cattle on market Monday, and was well pleased with sale made by Clay, Robinson & Co.

P. R. Turk came in Monday with a load of mixed Arkansas cattle from Earl, Ark., which were handled by the Rafferty Commission Company.

H. Dillinger of Carbondale, Ill., had a load of nice short-fed cattle on the market Monday that sold for \$8.00 per hundred by Rafferty Commission Co.

T. M. Fowler of Cooper County, Mo., had a load of hogs on the market Monday that sold at \$8.40 per hundred, by Milton-Marshall Commission Co.

L. G. O'Neal of Gatewood, Mo., had a load of mixed southern hogs on the market Monday, consigned to Rafferty Commission Co., who sold them very satisfactorily.

Lee & Williams of Doniphan, Mo., shipped in two cars of cattle to this market Monday, consigned to Rafferty Commission Co. Mr. Lee accompanied the shipment.

J. T. Mitchell, of Ashley County, Ark., a prominent feeder and shipper, sent in three cars of cattle Monday, consigned to the National Live Stock Commission Co.

George Saling, of Corrydon, Iowa, had a car of hogs on Monday's market that sold at \$8.35 per hundred, through the agency of Blakely-Sanders-Mann Commission Co.

J. W. Lindley of Tuckerman, Ark., accompanied a car of cattle to market Monday, which were sold at a very satisfactory price by Blakely-Sanders-Mann Live Stock Commission Co.

R. H. Rexroat of McDonough County, Ill., had a double deck of hogs on Monday's market that were sold at satisfactory prices by Blakely-Sanders-Mann Live Stock Commission Co.

B. W. Abbott of Putman County, Mo., was on the market Monday with a load of cattle that sold at a very good price for their class by Dimmitt-Caudle-Smith Live Stock Commission Company.

Jones & Brownfield of Cooper County, Mo., shipped in four loads of hogs to the National Stock Yards market Monday. They were sold by Milton-Marshall Live Stock Commission Co. at \$8.40 per hundred.

J. D. Hopkins, of Fulton, Ky., was a visitor to the Stock Yards Monday. He accompanied a shipment of butcher cattle that sold at a very satisfactory price by Dimmitt-Caudle-Smith Live Stock Commission Co.

John Yates of Callaway County, Mo., had a load of medium quality cattle on Monday's market, averaging 1,160 pounds, that brought \$8.10. They were sold by Fry, Hanna & Harrison Live Stock Commission Co.

J. W. Noel of Antlers, Okla., had a consignment of six cars of short fed cattle at the National Stock Yards Monday. They were sold by Rafferty Commission Co. Mr. Noel is a big feeder and shipper to this market.

Oswald Bros., regular shippers to this market from Cooper County, Mo., had in a load of heavy steers of their own feeding Monday that put a top on the steer trade, selling at \$9.10 per hundred. These cattle showed a good finish, and demonstrated Oswald

Brothers' ability to make them good. They were sold by the Nalley-Wellis Live Stock Commission Company.

W. A. Hunolt, of Shelby County, Mo., was on the market last Wednesday with a car of cattle that sold at \$8.25 per hundred through the agency of Dimmitt-Caudle-Smith Live Stock Commission Co., a very satisfactory price.

W. E. Caldwell, of Webster County, Mo., had a shipment of hogs on Monday's market that sold at \$8.40 per hundred. Mr. Caldwell was well pleased with the sale, which was made by Blakely-Sanders-Mann Live Stock Commission Co.

Harrison & Craig, of Callaway Co., Mo., had a load of 1,264-pound cattle on Monday's market that sold at \$8.20. They also shipped in a load of mixed hogs the same day that brought \$8.30. Fry, Hanna & Harrison Live Stock Commission Co.

P. Painter & Co., of Panola County, Miss., had two cars of cattle on the market Monday, including cows at \$5.75, mixed at \$5.50, full load heifers at \$6.40. Here's another outfit that is a big one. The National Live Stock Commission Co. made the sales.

Frank Utter, of Schuyler County, Ill., had a car of hogs on Monday's National Stock Yards market that were sold at the top price for that day—\$8.45 per hundred. Blakely-Sanders-Mann Live Stock Commission Company made the sale of this lot of cattle for Mr. Utter.

David Dunn of Bonita, La., had a consignment of cattle to Clay, Robinson & Co. Monday, which was sold at a satisfactory price. Mr. Dunn is one of the big cattlemen in his section, and is an active booster for the betterment of conditions for raising better and more cattle in the south.

S. S. Seiler, Wabash County Ill., was on the market Monday with a car of cattle and hogs, including cows at \$7.00. He is a big shipper and an influential stockman in his section; he is also a breeder of pure bred corn. The National Live Stock Commission Co. handle his stock on this market.

### RAILROAD RULING OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS AWAITED WITH INTEREST.

The Southwestern railroads and Texas cattlemen are awaiting with much interest the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case brought by E. M. Kibble of Victoria against the Abilene and Southern and other railroads to establish a new minimum weight for car-load shipments of calves from Texas points to outside markets. The hearing was held at Galveston recently by W. E. Settle of St. Louis, special examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The shippers asked that the weight minimum be reduced from 22,000 to 17,000 pounds to enable them to load cars without overcrowding and still avoid paying for weight that was not there. Statements were made by Al McFadden, president of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, and Martin O'Connor and Irvin Kibble of Victoria, who claimed that the weight of 17,000 pounds from points in Texas to Oklahoma City, New Orleans and St. Louis should be made in all cases, and that the rate should be made on a mileage basis, so that the man shipping heavier loads and longer distances would pay the most freight.

The Santa Fe and other railroads claimed that they are in no position to stand a loss of revenue, and that

if the weight be reduced the rate must be correspondingly raised. It was also stated that it is impossible to distinguish between calves and mature beeves for transportation purposes. The methods of the Fort Worth stock yards in this respect were condemned as unsatisfactory on intrastate shipments.

## Weekly Market Report

### Movement in Cattle Moderate—Offerings of Hogs Are Quite Liberal.

Receipts—Cattle, 5200 head; hogs, 20,000; sheep, 3500; horses and mules, 2700.

CATTLE—There was a right generous supply of native beeves, and while there was a rather large proportion of medium to good grades, still there was a fair sprinkling of choice to prime heavies included in the offering. As the morning wore on the session became livelier and shortly after the noon hour the clearance was well under way. The bulk of the steers sold steady in places, though some of the medium grades were called 10@15c lower. The tip was \$9.10, made by a bunch of strong weight steers, and two bunches of medium weights brought 5. Bulk cleared at \*7.25@8.50. Two loads of Tennessee steers brought \$8@8.45. The clearance was good.

Excepting a few odd lots, the bulk of the heifer supply was of medium grade. Most of the heifers sold on a steady to strong basis. In one or two places, however, the market was slow and sellers complained that prices were a shade to dime lower.

Supply of cows was fairly generous and the quality was good. Market was active throughout, there being a good demand from packers and butchers. Medium to best cows sold mostly on a steady basis, and there were only a couple of places in the market that looked slow and prices easier. There was a good sprinkling of choice beef cows that went in a range of \$6.25@7.25. Cannors and cutters enjoyed a good strong market. Bulls

were in moderate supply and sold steady.

The demand was evenly divided between stockers and feeders. Most of the feeding steers went in a range of \$6@6.75. Two bunches of Mississippi steers went to feeder buyers at \$6.40. Stockers sold mostly at \$5.75@6.50. The demand for stocker she-stuff was fair and prices about steady in all sales.

Texas and Oklahoma steers found a good demand and got action almost on arrival. The quality of the showing was good, and some high prices were realized. The market on steers from these states was fully steady. The first string of South Texas grass steers of the year was received. They averaged 757 pounds and sold for \$6.15. Oklahoma steers topped at \$8.10 and bulk went at \$7.20@7.60. There was a good showing of steers included in the offerings out of canner territory, and while there was a fair demand for what was on hand, sellers considered the market on a steady to dime lower basis. A bunch of Mississippi fed steers brought \$7.25, a new record for 1914. Bulk of the steers went in a range of \$5.85@7.10, according to weight and quality.

HOGS—Offerings large, about 20,000 head. The market opened with a pretty good demand from shippers and best hogs early in the day sold at steady to 5c lower prices, but later the market was 5@10c lower and a full dime lower towards the close. Southern and all other fair grades were irregularly lower, and it was a case of take what you could get and be satisfied with it or keep the hogs. Packers were very bearish. Many pigs were 25c lower.

Several loads went at \$8.45, which was the top of the market and the same as the top the latter part of last week and a full dime higher than the top in Chicago Monday. The local bulk sold at \$8.15@8.30. Smooth hogs with a little quality and weight sold at \$8.30 and upwards and went to the shippers and butchers.

A good class of mixed and plain grade heavy hogs went to the packers at \$8.10@8.30, and fair offerings at \$7.90@8.05, while the throw-out, rough, heavy hogs sold at \$7.65@8. Packers, while late in starting, se-

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cured a goodly share of the hogs before the day was over.

Strictly good pigs and lights were ready sale at good prices, but the poorer grades and all Southern offerings were hard to move, and the market closed with many unsold. Some of these Southern hogs had plenty of weight. Best lights under 165 pounds sold at \$8@8.25, fair to medium grades at \$7.40@7.85, best pigs under 125 pounds at \$7.60@8, fair at \$6.85@7.40, and the poor kinds at \$5.50@6.50.

**SHEEP**—Sheep sold on a steady basis and yearlings showed little or no change, but lambs were 15c lower.

The market was inclined to be rather irregular on lambs, but with a weak tendency all along the line. Best lambs offered brought \$8@8.25, while a lot that were not strictly good went at \$7.40@7.85, and culls and others sold at \$6@7. The yearlings sold all the way from \$6 to \$6.50. Western lambs brought from \$7.65 to \$8.15.

What good fat sheep were offered went to the killers at \$5.75, with some that were not extra good at \$5.50, and others on the stocker and chopper order at \$3.75@4.25, and bucks at \$4.25. The market closed with the offerings well cleaned up.

#### HORSES AND MULES.

**HORSES**—The large supply also ushered in a good attendance of buyers from all sections. The supply totaled 2700 head, the largest run in over a year's time. There was a very large representation of buyers on the market from all the Atlantic seaboard states, and they were taking a good supply of chunks and drafters at prices satisfactory to shippers. They were also calling for a good supply of good quality kinds of work horses, and these were bringing high prices. The Southern States again came to the front with a large representation of purchasers. They made fair purchases.

Heavy draft, extra.....\$210@250  
Heavy draft, good to choice. 175@200  
Eastern chunks, ex. quality.. 160@200  
Eastern chunks, plain..... 100@135  
Southern horses, ex. quality. 125@150  
Southern horses, plain..... 50@ 75  
Choice drivers, with speed.. 175@275  
Saddlers..... 150@250  
Plugs ..... 5@ 20

**MULES**—There were plenty of buyers on the market, and they were calling for a good supply of the good quality kinds of fat cotton mules, and they were paying the prices for these. The demand for the big mule was a little stronger, but that demand would not warrant shippers flooding the market with these types. Miners sold a little better, but, like big mules, the trade on these kinds has lots of room for improvement, and only a light supply of these are disposed of on the best days this season of the year.

16 to 16½ hands.....\$160@280  
15 to 15½ hands..... 100@225  
14 to 14½ hands..... 60@140  
12 to 13½ hands..... 50@120  
Plugs ..... 20@ 70

#### QUICK FATTENING PAYS.

After the pigs are once put on full feed for fattening, they should be fed with all that they will eat with a relish, for the shorter the fattening period the larger the profit.

#### LAMBS AND GRAIN.

Young lambs will begin to eat grain when about two weeks old. A mixture of grain, cats and bran, about one-third of each, is a good ration for them.

Much of the cork used throughout the world comes from Portugal, which harvests about 50,000 tons a year.

#### JACKSON, MO., NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Being some time since I had a letter in the good old RURAL WORLD, will send a New Year's call. Am very busy every day working. Every day I can possibly spare from my own little place I work for a neighbor. I take several papers. Am a regular weekly correspondent to the Jackson Cash Book, the oldest and best paper printed in Cape Girardeau County. Have been its writer from my neighborhood for more than 20 years, under title of "Little Bachelor," so you see I am very busy. The New Year's issue of the good old RURAL WORLD was better if anything than ever. Was glad to read a good letter in the Home Circle from an old writer of long ago, Idyll. When I first became a regular reader of the RURAL WORLD in 1898, the Home Circle page was the banner one. I miss the weekly visits of Mrs. Mortimer (Rosa Autumn), Helen M. Warner and Mrs. Helen Watts-McVey (Idyll). Glad Mrs. McVey favors us with another of her good letters. Rosa Autumn, then Mrs. Wing, mentioned my first effort in the Home Circle page, printed in February, 1899. Since then many changes have taken place in my life. Folks all gone or scattered. One, an only brother, lives in busy St. Louis. Works for the Wagner Electrical Co.; name, T. H. Penney. If any RURAL WORLD force or writer should meet him, tell him his little old Bud sends hello. Jacob Faith, another old veteran, has a letter in same paper. Cannot name all the good things in it, but one other, the column Editorial, 1914, wears the belt.

We have had gloomy weather for many weeks, damp, clody, foggy and rain. Many weeks since the sun shone all day. Helps to make one in my circumstances more gloomy. My only solace is in reading and writing. About my only talent. Nineteen hundred fourteen, I thought, as I sat in my humble home alone this dark and gloomy day, marks the one hundredth year since that dark deed by the British soldiers, viz., the burning of the Presidents or White House, "The Story of the White House," under title of Dolly Madison's heroism, says she remained at her post long after her sister and servants sought her to go. When she did leave at the last moment, she said, with indignant regret, "I would have a cannon through every window." The mansion was ransacked, then set on fire with coals brought from a nearby saloon. The British Admiral Cockburn is said to have supped near by, blowing out the candles, so he and his staff could eat by the light of the burning Yankee palace.

The walls stood for years, a blackened monument to disgraceful vandalism which, by the way, met with no approval in London. A New Year's is generally a good time to forget old sores, not wait until you are on your last legs. One of our Presidents never forgave all his enemies, and under the circumstances I think he was right. History says Andrew Jackson was elected President after a fierce and bitter campaign. His enemies even going so far as to attack the fair name of his good wife, with whom he had lived in ideal devotion nearly 40 years. She died of a broken heart while preparing to move to Washington, and was buried in the white silk gown she had intended to wear at her husband's inauguration, and when the old hero lay dying, the minister asked him if he forgave all his enemies. He answered all but those who slandered my Rachel and broke her heart. When his life had gone out, they found near the loyal heart that had just ceased to beat, his Rachel's picture, as he had worn it many years. Now, Mr. Editor, charge this long,

rambling letter to your talented correspondent, Idyll, who started her Christmas message by saying whenever she took the wrapper from the good old RURAL WORLD she wanted to snatch up her pencil and say things. When I saw your New Year's number I had the same desire. As to whether I have said anything not, will leave it to our editor, later, perhaps, with RURAL WORLD readers. This is my New Year's and birthday message, as today, January 5, is my birthday.

W. O. PENNEY.

Jackson, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

#### NOTES FROM AN ILLINOIS FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Two automobile men sat down the other day and decided to add ten millions to the wages of their employees this year. They estimate that this is about half of their net annual income. So they expect to make twenty millions this year.

Now, this is but one of many firms making what is still, for the most part, a luxury. The minimum wage to the man who sweeps the floor is to be five dollars. Now, this is liberal and right, but how many farmers get \$1,500 a year for their labor. And I wonder if the people who buy these millions of dollars' worth of autos can afford it. There is a very significant picture story in the daily today. Brown walks rapidly along the road marked "getting ahead" till he meets a gigantic figure labeled "High cost of living." After a few bouts Brown goes down, but at this point a third figure appears labeled "Common-sense," and, wielding a club marked "Economy." A few blows puts "High cost of living" out of business, and Brown regains his feet. Now, friends, after all that has been said and written along this line, is not the above the truth boiled down?

I told a neighbor a moment ago that we had made \$30 to-day. He seemed surprised and asked how. I told him we had hauled twelve big loads of manure right out of the stalls and they are worth \$2.50 a load. We tried to spread on the wheat, but it was not frozen hard enough, so we were obliged to spread on an old pasture that has not been plowed for ten years. We shall plow it at once for corn. We do not like to plow under manure unless it is very coarse. If plowed under deep much of it will leach down till it will not be reached by grass or corn roots.

I sent my man out on the sulky, plow this morning (Jan. 10), supposing he would prefer it to the walking plow, but when I went out a little later he was walking behind the sulky. I told him to take his ax and see if he could get warm cutting some old apple trees, and with a heavy overcoat I took the plow, but to-morrow we shall take out the walking plow.

When Mr. Lyon visited us and was trying to teach us something about mushrooms, my wife said: "Why, I saw the chickens picking at that the other day, and I cut it off the tree and threw it away for fear it would poison them."

In a recent issue I was trying to show the rigid economy of our home insurance company, and said: "I took four applications aggregating nearly \$6,000, and my commission was \$2.20" (two dollars and twenty cents), but the type left out the point and made it read \$220, which would have been pretty liberal for even an "old line" agent.

AGRICOLA.

Watch the helpers carefully about calving time. A little care at the proper time often will be the means of averting the loss of a fine calf, its mother, or both.

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Snow Hill, N. C., July 28, 1912.  
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Snow Hill, N. C., April 17, 1913.  
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Then I saw Coletha advertised, and decided to try it, and I did, and I am well now. I did not take but one two dollar package. I think it is the best medicine in the world for Gall Stones.

You said you would keep my letter a secret. I am willing for you to publish it if it will be the cause of any one getting cured of Gall Stones, and I know Coletha will surely cure them without an operation. Truly yours in friendship, Mrs. H. T. Somers—Snow Hill, N. C.

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I will pay Twenty-Five Dollars as a prize to the boy who makes the highest record in corn-growing contests in 1914. Claimants for the prize must file their club records at my office before December 1, 1914, with an account of the fertilizers used in growing the corn. The highest record yet made in any contest was made by a boy who Top Dressed his crop with Nitrate of Soda—Two applications of 100 pounds each per acre.

Contestants will do well to write for my books on fertilizing for profit, and entry blanks for this prize.

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## Horticulture

### GRADES FOR COMMERCIAL CORN.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I beg to send you herewith a copy of the new corn grades as fixed and promulgated by the Department of Agriculture, to take effect July 1, 1914. These grades differ from the tentative grades announced August 22, 1913, in that allowances are made for a small percentage of heat damaged or mahogany kernels in the three lower grades, and General Rules 8 and 9 provide for round hole perforated metal sieves in lieu of the square wire mesh sieves for removing the finely broken and cracked corn. It is believed that these new grades on a definite basis and uniform in all markets will be of much importance to the corn growers of the United States, as well as the dealers, in that a uniform system of grading is the true basis for the great movement to grow more corn of better quality. J. W. T. DUVEL,

Crop Technologist in Charge.

### STRAWBERRY BED COVERING.

There is probably no better covering for the strawberry bed during the winter, than a layer of clean straw of some kind, though some growers prefer to use a mulch of strawy manure. Whatever material is used, it should be as free as possible from the seeds of grass and weeds, otherwise they will cause trouble when they come up among the plants in the spring.

The covering should be applied after the ground becomes frozen late in the fall, and ought to be deep enough to prevent rapid freezing and thawing, say three or four inches. In general it is advisable to place boards, brush or poles on the mulch to hold it in place when there are strong winds.

The main reason for covering the strawberry plants is to prevent the alternate freezing and thawing of the soil during cold nights and warm days. When plants are not protected, they are likely to have their crowns and roots injured and may die.

In addition to preventing this, the mulch will retain moisture and may retard the blooming period for a week or ten days. The latter is advantageous, as the killing of the blooms by the late frosts in the spring may be avoided.

When growth begins in the spring, the mulch is removed. Part of it may be worked around the crowns of the plants to form a clean bed for the

fruit to rest on, thus keeping it out of the dirt. The remainder is removed to allow irrigation and cultivation.—Professor R. A. McGinty, Colorado Agricultural College.

### FIRE AND TREES.

Everyone who is moderately well read is aware of the danger to forests from fires. Much carelessness, however, prevails with trees planted for shade and windbreaks in the matter of allowing fires to run among them. The writer has seen an entire row of shade trees that have been killed or badly injured through the burning of leaves and rubbish along the road side.

Young trees are especially liable to injury if a blaze is allowed to come in contact with the trunks, even for a few moments. The living, growing part of the tree trunk is just between the inner bark and the outer wood, and if the heat is sufficient to destroy this layer the tree has been killed. A temperature that will cook an egg is sufficient to kill this inner layer if continued for a few minutes. The burning of grass, leaves, or other rubbish among evergreen trees is especially dangerous, as the fire will often destroy all needles on the lower part of the tree, even if it does not kill the trees outright. Even old cottonwoods along ditch banks are not infrequently badly scarred, or perhaps killed, during the annual burning of the leaves which collect in such places.

Anything which requires as long a period of time to grow as most trees do should be protected from injury of this kind. The simplest way to do this is to rake the rubbish to be burned a few feet away from the base of the tree trunk. Do not build large fires closer than one rod to any tree.—B. O. Longyear, Colo. Ag. College, Fort Collins.

### CROP ROTATION.

Crop rotation is the changing of the kinds of crops raised on a piece of land from time to time. The actual different kinds are as many and varied as there are different crops and different districts in the world. The problem of the proper crop rotation is one of the most difficult questions which the farm manager has to answer. A person coming into a new region should follow the methods pursued by other people and change them gradually as he finds that they should be. Diversification means the raising of a number of different crops for the purpose of keeping the labor busy throughout the season, and in case one of the crops should fail, one might have the others to fall back upon.

Crop rotation is carried on because first, it will generally use labor to the best ends; second, it systematizes farming; third, it adds humus to the soil; fourth, it keeps the land occupied with plants the greater share of the time; fifth, it tends to control insect diseases and fungi; sixth, it generally adds some nitrogen through a legume; seventh, it uses the plant food to greater advantage, and it will often prevent "crop poisoning."

Crop rotation has been practised for ages, but it is only within a few years that it is being practised scientifically. The longer a district has been tilled for agricultural purposes, the better their systems of crop rotation will be developed. Some districts get their crop rotations by diversification of crops or by leaving the land to rest a year or two in weeds. This last method destroys one of the advantages usually obtained from crop rotation, namely, that it keeps the soil in continuous use. The land will also become full of weed seeds.

### The Yield Increases.

A good four, five or six year rotation has not many disadvantages if followed up correctly. I do not think

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that there will be a very great appreciable loss in the crops because of this rotation, although taken over a period of 200 years or so it may have the same effects that a lack of rotation at present has. One cannot vary the area of his crops so readily with a fixed rotation, but this restraint is probably for the best, taken over a period of years; if a person has decided upon the right crops.

Although crop rotations are practised very haphazardly, and there are thousands of different rotations, there is a growing tendency to practice rotation more and to adopt some one or two kinds for every district.

### Makes Farming a System.

The reasons why crop rotations will make the most economical use of the labor, money and land is obvious. By running only one or two crops, the bulk of the labor will come at periods and there will not be enough to keep the full force at work between the periods. The money will not be turned over only once or twice a year, which is not conducive to the greatest profit. There will be periods when the land will not be in use or to the most economical use.

Crop rotation will systematize farming because one will know exactly where everything is going, and the quantity, etc. He can make proper plans beforehand for the seeds, etc.

Good systems of crop rotation always add humus to the soil, because at least grass sod is plowed under every few years, and generally some green manure crop.

Crop rotation keeps the land occupied with crops a greater share of the time, because fall or winter rye and other crops are sown so as to be growing during the period when the ground would otherwise be vacant.

It tends to control insect pests and diseases by not giving them their proper host plants for a sufficient length of time to become firmly established.

### Helps Soil to Feed Crops.

It generally adds some nitrogen, then a legume in that practically every good rotation system has either alfalfa or grass and clover in it. If the system should not have either of these, some provision would probably be made for plowing under a legume occasionally.

Crop rotation uses the plant food to greater advantage in that all crops draw with varying amounts upon the fertilizer elements, and what one draws most heavily upon, another probably leaves.

It is claimed that roots of plants give off acids which help dissolve their food. If one crop is planted continuously, it would be giving off the same acid, which would in time be in excess. Rotation of crops will do away with this difficulty.—A. R. Jenks, Hampden County, Mass.

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## The Apiary

### NEW WAY OF INTRODUCING QUEENS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It has been almost impossible heretofore to introduce queens in the fall when bees are robbing, and not gathering honey. This fall we tried the new plan, or as it is called, "The Miller Way of Introducing Queens." It consists in giving two or three heavy puffs of smoke at the entrance to the colony, and closing the hive up for ten or fifteen minutes. Then open the hive and run the queen in the entrance, following her up with one or two good puffs of smoke. Of course the old queen must be removed before. Still the new queen will generally be received O. K. But the old queen might kill the new queen later, if we did not remove her.

I consider this one the greatest new and valuable kinks that has been discovered in beekeeping lately. We tried it many times this fall and it worked perfectly every time. I hope no beekeeper has forgotten the heavy losses in bees last winter, and that everyone will see that the bees can get air from above the cluster in case of cold weather and ice, dead bees, snow, or anything stopping up the entrance. The Missouri crop of honey was rather light this year on account of the drouth in June and July, but there is every prospect for a good crop next year. So take care of your bees this winter and they will pay you back in dollars and cents next year.

Missouri. IRVING E. LONG.

## The Pig Pen

### THE BROOD SOW.

The successful growing of pigs depends largely on the care given the brood sow, especially in the fall and winter. In the warm weather she does not need so much attention as she seldom ever demands a shelter and feeds largely on grass and clover. If she is to farrow in the winter, she should be kept in good flesh and always have a comfortable house to shelter her from the storms of wind and snow.

Some farmers think the brood sow should not be fed more than a half ration until after she farrows, but keeping a sow in a half starved condition is poor policy. She should not be fed a full ration of corn, but she can take care of a good ration of succulent foods. Corn puts on too much fat which may result badly for the sow and her offspring at farrowing time. She should be given her ration mostly as a slop as this will tend to keep her bowels in good condition. A sow that is subject to constipation is apt to have trouble at farrowing.

The brood sow should have plenty of exercise. In the winter if weather is cold she is apt to lay around and becomes lifeless. Have her sleeping apartment some distance from her feed trough, and she will be compelled to stir about a good deal in getting her daily ration. Grain scattered in straw will make her rustle to find it.

Her bed should be made of chaff or cut straw which is perfectly sheltered from the rain. The entrance to her quarters should be unobstructed as she is apt to injure herself if she must drag her body over rails or boards to get to her bed. The house should be open to the south where the sun can shine during the day.

After farrowing the sow ought not be fed for twenty-four hours. Then give her a warm thin slop of bran and shorts. Feed her very lightly and carefully for several days, placing her on full feed about twelve days after farrowing. After a few weeks the pigs will desire something beside the mother's milk. They can then be fed a light ration of sweet milk in which a small quantity of middlings has been stirred. This will save the strength of the sow and make weaning easy, resulting in no loss to the pigs.—W. D. Neale.

### PORTABLE HOUSES.

Portable houses should be moved occasionally to fresh ground. Feeding the hogs at different places avoids unsanitary conditions. In houses where the hogs are fed on the floor, a part of the floor always is wet, and the entire building is disagreeable.

In the small houses the hogs are cleaner and more thrifty; the hogs will gather in one shed during the cold weather and pile up. This often results in loss by smothering those at the bottom of the pile. Portable hog-houses usually are built to accommodate four to six mature hogs, or 10 to 20 shoats.

### TUBERCULOSIS IN MILK.

There is danger of infection to hogs with tuberculosis from feeding butter-milk, if the cow from which the milk is drawn is infected with tuberculosis. The milk from tubercular cows could be treated by boiling so that the germs may be destroyed and thus rendered non-infectious.



and Aberdeen Angus. We breed them large & smooth. Our friends made them famous. J. P. Wisnering, Box 9, Alton, Ill.

## The Shepherd

### HOTHOUSE LAMBS.

When growing lambs for the so-called "hot-house" trade, they should when 15 to 20 days of age be put into a separate feeding pen. They will usually begin to eat a little when they are two weeks old. Bran, ground oats, ground corn, and gluten feed are good concentrates, and alfalfa and clover hays make the best roughage. Silage may be given in moderate quantities.

### PASTURE AND SHADE.

Pasture for sheep should be so located that it is a short distance from the shade to good feed. If the feeding ground is far away from the shade, the sheep either stay out in the hot sun or remain in the shade so long that there is little time left for feeding, and of course either procedure is bad.

### EARLY BRED EWES.

The ewes which are bred to produce early lambs should be kept in good condition during the summer and after they have been served by the ram, if strong, vigorous lambs are

desired. Since an abundance of milk is desired, the ewe should be liberally fed before and after the lambs have come. Clover and alfalfa hay are ideal as roughage and such feeds as oats, bran and gluten feed are good as concentrates.

### PREPARATION FOR MATING.

To give each individual in the flock the best opportunity to recruit rapidly for mating, care should be taken to sort the thin ewes from the better-fleshed ones and put them on a pasture where they can have additional attention. Where a large number of ewes ran together the less aggressive ones are likely to be crowded out and impaired for the next year's usefulness.

### NUMBERS OF SHEEP.

Not every farmer is in position to grow sheep in large numbers. Not every farmer has had the experience or indeed possesses the ability he should have to make a success of sheep-growing on a large scale. Still, there are few farms which would not be better off for having a few sheep grown upon them, and few farmers who could not make profit by growing sheep in small numbers.

**35 BUSHELS PER ACRE**  
was the yield of WHEAT

**160 ACRES**  
**FARMS**  
**WESTERN**  
**CANADA**  
**FREE**

on many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as 50 bushels per acre. As high as 100 bushels were recorded in some districts for oats, 50 bushels for barley and from 10 to 30 bushels for flax. J. Keys arrived in the country 8 years ago from Denmark, with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 330 acres of land, in 1913 had a crop of 300 acres which will realize him about \$4,000. His wheat weighed 48 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre. Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada. Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates. Apply to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or Canadian Gov't Agent.

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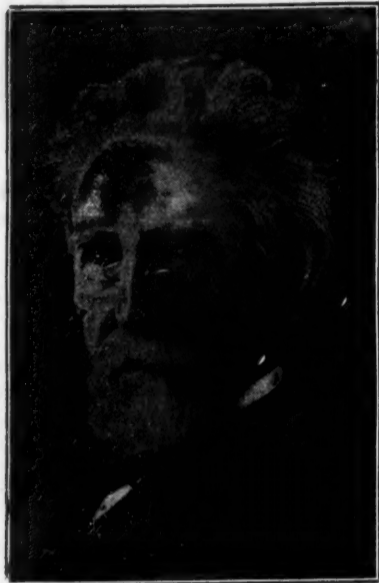
Occupation.....

# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

Founded by Norman J. Colman.  
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L. W. Petty, E. M. Zimmerman,  
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C. D. LYON, Associate Editor.



Norman J. Colman,  
First U. S. Secretary of Agriculture.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD was established in 1848 by Norman J. Colman, who later became the first United States Secretary of Agriculture. As a champion of advanced agriculture this journal has attracted nation-wide support, and is to-day held in highest regard by thousands of intelligent and discriminating readers.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD strives to bring the greatest good to the greatest number at all times. Each issue is replete with helpfulness and good cheer. It is read for profit and pleasure, and yields a satisfactory return to each individual subscriber. Our advertisers are rewarded with excellent results.

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The prompt reply of Greece to Turkey's intended purchase of the Brazilian superdreadnaught, Rio de Janeiro, is to open negotiations for another superdreadnaught which is being built in a British yard for Chili.

How Oriental cheap labor is displacing the white man at sea is illustrated by the recent action of the Canadian Pacific railway company in substituting Chinese for British crews on its fine mail boats the Empress of India and Empress of Japan.

States may tax their citizens on the par value of stocks held in corporations of other states. The supreme court so held at Washington in the case of Trueman R. Hawley of Malden, Mass., who contended his constitutional rights were infringed by such a tax.

Dancing, dancing everywhere was the notable feature of New York's celebration of the new year. They

danced not only in places which are devoted to the latest style of dancing, but even in the most conservative hotels which in the past have frowned upon such amusement in their dining rooms. It was made plain, however, that dancing would be permitted on this occasion only.

In a talk on Sunday at his home in Lincoln, Neb., W. J. Bryan, secretary of state, said: "The peace movement—God speed it in its passage around the world. I pray God that he may help me to make it unnecessary that this government shall go to war with Mexico. I do not want men to die before guns for their country. I want them to live for their country." All citizens will say Amen.

Despite labor disturbances in Colorado, the interference of the Ohio floods last year, and a general complaint on the part of the coal operators that they were unable to work their mines at full capacity because of shortages in the labor market, there was an increased production of coal in the United States in 1913 of between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 tons as compared with that of 1912.

Improve the roads first by which farmers must market their produce, then look to the betterment of the cross country roads. That is the advice of Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas Agricultural College. President Waters addressed a meeting of farmers at the state institute last week on "The Farmer's Part in the Good Roads Program." Ten per cent of the Kansas public highways carry seventy-five per cent of the total traffic, the president said. Figures in the office of the state highway engineer show that costs eleven million dollars every year to get the surplus products from the Kansas farm to the railway station. If this ten per cent of road were improved, a saving of three million dollars a year to Kansas farmers easily would be effected.

The protest that the expenditure of \$35,000,000 for a government railroad in Alaska is inadvisable, because "the game is not worth the candle," moves the Seattle Post-Intelligencer to wrath. The Seattle paper points out that in a little over 40 years Alaska has produced nearly \$500,000,000, and claims that to date it has cost less than \$40,000,000, although how this figure is arrived at is not clear. In any event, an apparent profit of \$450,000,000 is impressive. However disinclined some of the democrats in Washington may be to embark upon the policy of government ownership, it is safe to say that popular opinion supports the Alaskan proposition. Nor does there seem much doubt of its enactments, in view of its having received President Wilson's approval. It will be at least worth something to have a lull in the perennial complaint over Alaska's "locked-up resources."

## CERTIFIED MILK.

The certified milk movement originated with Dr. Henry L. Coit, who, after several years' ineffectual effort to improve the milk supply of his community through legislation and other ordinary means, devised the plan for a commission consisting of medical men, which, by voluntary supervision and control of methods, by paid expert inspection of dairy work, and by their certification of the product, should undertake, in co-operation with dairymen possessing the requisite intelligence and capital, to make available a supply of milk produced under regulations imposed by themselves, which should fulfill the most exacting requirements of the physician.

## BIG WASTE OF FERTILIZING MATERIAL.

Seventy-five per cent of a highly valuable fertilizing material in the form of tankage and blood from the country slaughterer of food animals is being wasted throughout the country districts. In addition \$22,000,000 worth of ammonia from which ammonium sulphate, another valuable fertilizing material could be made, is annually wasted by the practice of making coke in the beehive type oven, according to a recent bulletin of the Department of Agriculture.

Tankage, a product of slaughterhouses, consisting of such waste material as bones, horns, hoofs, hair, etc., contains a large percentage of nitrogen and other products used in commercial fertilizer, and in the larger packing houses is carefully saved. In country killing, however, only 25 per cent of the tankage and blood are saved for fertilizer. The nitrogen content of tankage is said to vary from 5 to 8 per cent and its phosphoric acid content between 5 and 12 per cent.

Dried blood is perhaps the richest in nitrogen of all the organic materials used in the fertilizing industries. Unadulterated blood when quite dry contains 14 per cent of nitrogen, but as obtained on the market its content varies from 9 to 13 per cent.

From the figures estimated by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, as representing the total slaughter of cattle, calves, swine and sheep in the United States, in 1912, it has been calculated that if all the materials rendered available by this slaughter had been saved and converted into tankage and dried blood, they would have produced 222,535 tons of tankage and 79,794 tons of dried blood.

The introduction of a co-operative system among American farmers undoubtedly would result in an increased utilization of blood and tankage for fertilizing purposes. In Denmark country killing is being practiced on a co-operative basis in small country abattoirs, and the blood is carefully preserved.

## WHAT MAKES PEOPLE BLIND?

Did you ever stop to think of the one hundred thousand blind people in the United States, and what caused their misfortune? Did it ever occur to you that about thirty thousand of these unfortunates are unnecessarily blind? Do you know that about twelve thousand of these are children who are blind because of the unfaithfulness of either the father or the mother? Are you aware that twelve thousand people are groping their way about in darkness due to injuries which in most instances could have been avoided by the installation in factories of proper safety devices? Twenty-five hundred of the mare deprived from a livelihood because of granular lids, which is preventable by the application of proper remedies. Two thousand are deprived of their sight because of Fourth of July accidents. Fifteen hundred will never again see the light of day because of various causes, such as drinking or absorbing of wood alcohol and the neglect of proper treatment of certain eye affections. If we look at these figures calmly, they are amazing. We can hardly believe that thirty thousand human beings are shut out from earning a livelihood, who might now be employed, self-supporting and productive of several million dollars' worth of labor, if preventive measures had been employed in their cases. We are a long-suffering people, but how much longer must we keep our eyes

closed to the fact that if the doctor or midwife had dropped a 1 per cent solution of nitrate of silver into the eyes of the new-born babe, six thousand pairs of eyes would have been saved from the dreadful effects of gonorrheal ophthalmia? If the twelve thousand now sightless from injury had been employed in factories where safety devices were installed they would be producers instead of dependents. Granular lids or trachoma is amenable to treatment, yet twenty-five hundred persons were allowed to become blind from this cause. It must be a happy thought to all of us to know that the past two years has showed a marked diminution in the number of injuries from Fourth of July accidents. The use of wood alcohol, working in rooms where it is used or drinking "powerhouse whisky" or some of the various soft drinks containing wood alcohol, has caused a large number of persons to become totally blind. There will always be a certain number of cases of blindness, which cannot be avoided, but it is appalling to think that the sight of thirty thousand of those now blind could have been preserved. How shall we limit blindness in the future? By insisting that our children's eyes shall have proper care. By compelling our factories to install safety devices. By medical inspection of schools. The child sitting next to your child may have diphtheria and convey it to your child's eyes. By demanding a safe and sane Fourth of July in your own town. By abolishing such other hygienic measures as will tend to keep us healthy and free from disease.

## WATER IN FARM HOUSES.

One of the features of life on the farm most dreaded by visitors from the city is the traditional absence of a convenient and ample water supply and of the privilege of the real bath. There was a time when it was considered next to impossible to supply these conveniences; but as the comforts of civilization have spread and sanitary engineers have given their attention to the subject, it has been found entirely practicable and not excessively expensive to install in the farm homes almost identically the same appliances as are now found in the homes of the city. Probably the most popular type of country water supply is the air pressure system. It is very simple and consists of a specially constructed steel air-tight tank, the size most commonly used being about thirty inches in diameter by eight feet in length; a force pump, either hand or power propelled; an air pump for furnishing the pressure, and the necessary pipe connections with the source of water supply—either well, spring, cistern, lake or stream—and with the bathroom and kitchen of the home. Given this installation, the house equipment should include a complete bathroom outfit, with tub, closet and lavatory of the latest style plumbing, a kitchen sink and range boiler, the waste being drained off into a cesspool placed at the proper distance from the house. It is safe to say that such an equipment could be furnished for \$350 to \$400 as an outside figure.

The \$100 silver loving cup offered by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association for the best ten ears of corn in the boys' class at the State Farmers' Institute, was won by Willie H. Gronnizer, Bendena, Kansas. Willie is ill at home, but sent his corn for the contest. In addition to the cup, \$15 in cash prizes were awarded him. The cup will be on exhibition at the Kansas Agricultural College during the coming year.

## ALONG THE WAY—No. 2.

C. D. Lyon.

In traveling across the old cattle feeding districts I could not but note the scarcity, and even the total absence of feeding cattle, where a few years ago I could see thousands of them.

In most of these sections I could see that hogs had taken the place of cattle, and when it comes to pounds weight we feed, I cannot see that there is any great difference from years gone by. Talking with farmers, I find that many of them are well satisfied with the change from cattle to hogs, one objection being the greater disposition of hogs to epidemic disease.

Of course the number of cattle on feed is smaller than ever known before, but one well informed man suggested to me that perhaps the actual number of cattle on the farms has not decreased so much, while that of the big feeders, men who buy both cattle and feed, and feed in large numbers, has. I had never thought of the matter in that light before, and while I do not think that my friend's proposition is exactly correct, it seems plausible, where we note the fact that the demand for choice breeding stock, bulls and cows, never was better than it is just now, I do not know but that a census of the cattle on the 160-acre farms of the country would show about as many head as ten years ago, while those on the 640-acre farms are no doubt less. In all my observations I never saw as fine carcasses of mutton before, as those exposed for sale in the markets of the cities this year. Stopping at Hoffman's, a famous fancy meat store of Cincinnati, I was shown all the meats in stock, and the manager told me that while the mutton was of extra quality, and as cheap or cheaper than other meats, the demand was limited. Two fine black bear carcasses were going out at 40 to 60 cents per pound, as fast as they could be cut into cutlets, steaks and roasts, while buyers neglected the mutton at 18c to 33c per pound. The same thing is true of fish.

As Arthur and I went among the meat markets and groceries of Kansas City, I saw meats, steaks, roasts, chops and cutlets selling at 16 to 35 cents per pound, while at the fish stores the choicest ocean, lake and river fish were selling at 12 to 20 cents per pound. I paid special attention to some halibut steak at 20 cents per pound; not an ounce of loss in a dollar's worth of it, and turning to a meat counter ten feet away saw a rib roast fully one-fourth loss, selling at 20 cents per pound. Now explain this to me. People bought the bear meat at double price, because it was rare and expensive, but refused the halibut, rare and cheap, buying instead the common, expensive rib roast? Up in Illinois my mother's people all live. Some of them are so well to do that the sum of their possessions go away up into six figures, and others are obliged to dig pretty hard to make an honest living. When I visited them a few weeks ago, I noted that excepting for the china, fine linen, cut glass and silver on the tables of some, and the plain turkey red damask and iron stone china on others, all fared about alike. It is, perhaps, enough to say that the wealthy ones live in the city and the others in the country. The wealthy ones growled a little about the high cost of living, while the others did not notice it much, for they had their meat, bread, eggs, milk and vegetables at home.

Some way I cannot understand the growth of our cities. In 1876 I was in Decatur, Springfield and Champaign, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind., and

they were all big towns then, but had a good deal of the cross roads about them—mud streets, had sidewalks, poor buildings, cheap stores and poor hotels. I spent a few hours in three of those cities last month, and three days in the other—Champaign—to find them all in the big city class, sky scrapers, fine sidewalks and streets, monster department stores and palatial hotels.

I wondered if it all paid for the deprivation and suffering it entailed as I sat for an hour or two in the police station of one city, while the desk sergeant told me that more than thirty young men, out of work and out of money, were lying on the hard floor of the cell room. It is the same in all cities.

## LIGHT, MO., NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Well, old 1913 has winked out at last and it sure took the cake for weather in these parts. January and February, cold and dry; March and April, wet and warm; May and June, hot and dry. A good rain July 10th, then hot and dry until the middle of August, when we had a few light showers; then hot as blazes and dry as dust till September 10, when it commenced to rain nice, easy showers, which all went into the ground. The weather continued warm until October 26 and 27, when we had a twenty-inch snow, which laid on the ground for a week. This was unprecedented in my life of 68 years. From this on till December 22 we had nice warm weather, but very cloudy. A four-inch snow on the 22d another on the 25th closed the year out in true winter style. There was a large acreage of wheat sown last fall, and I never saw it look as well at this time of year before. Pastures are greener now than they were in the middle of August. Some of these professional farm writers do say some of the silliest things. For instance, every once in a while we are solemnly told that if we let a cow run down in her milk we can never get her up again until she comes fresh. We have absolute proof on this farm right now that it is not so. We have four cows. Owing to the very short pasture in November they ran down until we got only one gallon of milk at a milking. We gathered the corn out of the big field, where there is lots of grass; turned the cows in and they commenced to gain at once, and in less than a week we were getting over three gallons at a milking. Plenty of feed is what makes plenty of milk.

I see that the learned pundits of the United States Agricultural Department have figured it out that the farmers have produced over nine billions of wealth this year. They figure so many billions for crops and so many billions for stock. It never seems to occur to these astute gentlemen that it takes the bigger part of the crops to produce the stock, so that the farmer is really producing nearer six than nine billions.

I am truly glad that Aunt Samantha, J. M. Miller et al. are so much better 'han the rest of us, but I will bet a nickel they will hate to die just as bad as any of the rest of us when the time comes. I do not regard death as a very serious matter, simply a change from one state to another, and that probably a better one. Some folks may surmise from the above that my religious views are not strictly orthodox. I certainly do not believe in the fendish God that most preachers dish up to us. We are told that God created man for his own glory. I fail to see where the glory comes in if He has made such a failure of it as to have to torture the biggest half of them through all the endless ages in order to get even.

I was quite interested in Adam Scharick's wild appeal for more para-

sites to consume the surplus, so that the poor could be kept busy. I think it would be better for the workers to kick up and throw the parasites over their heads and consume the surplus themselves.

R. C. WORTH.

Maries Co., Jan. 3, 1914.

## COUNTRY SCHOOL NOTES, FROM NORMAL, ILL.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Country schools throughout the country are becoming better. Teachers are preparing to give better service and a more progressive spirit in education is taking the place of the old. Some country schools are on a par with the best of city schools. This is as it should be. It is the problem of the country teachers and patrons to co-operate and make these schools as good or better than any city school.

Most states have issued diplomas to schools which have complied with certain requirements and are now standard. Is your country school standard? Your children are just as good as any. Why not see to it that they have better advantages?

The time has fully passed when a school can shut itself off from life and do the work a school is intended to do.

The primary function of the rural school, as any school, is education, but since the entire social and home life of a community have such a great influence upon the welfare and progress of the school, it is necessary that the school co-operate and prepare the children for better citizens. This can be more fully accomplished when the school is the social center and when the teacher and patron understand each other.

STEWART MINER.

## CENTRALIA, ILL., NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Hunting in this section of Illinois is almost a thing of the past. The state has such stringent game and fish laws, and so many of them, one must be constantly on the look out he does not violate some of them. The fines range from \$5 to \$200, imprisonment, or both. And nine out of ten farmers object to hunting on their premises. Nothing ruffles the temper of a farmer more than hearing the double crack of a shotgun, or the repeating shots of a pump gun in his back pasture among his stock. The farmer contends the city man has no more right to trespass on his premises than he has on the city man's property, so today the man with a \$100 hunting dog and a \$150 shotgun has money invested he will hardly realize any dividends on. Back in the 70's and early 80's there were lots of small game, such as wild geese, ducks, prairie chickens, quail, snipe, etc., and rabbits without end. A poor shot was the hunter that could not fill his game sack in an hour or so. At that time there was no law to prohibit the killing of small game at any and all times of the year. No farmer ever chased a hunter off his premises. No hunter ever killed a farmer's chickens or injured his stock. And if he was acquainted the hunter generally got a good, warm dinner on the farm he hoped to be hunting on at noon time. The farmer was warned of the oncoming of spring by the male prairie chicken with his constant call of coom, coom, coom, cootoo, from early morn until well up in the day. At that time they would be in flocks of 50 to 500, and even greater numbers. But now there's but a few small flocks on our prairies, protected by the stringent game laws. Well has he been named the prairie chicken, for he has never been known to take up his abode in the timber, nor in a field that has been in timber, be it ever so large.

GEO. O. WILSON.

## APPRECIATIVE READERS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I see that my time expires the first, and am enclosing one dollar for another year's subscription. Have only been a reader of your paper one year, but don't feel as if I could do without it now. I would feel almost like giving up old friends not to get those interesting articles written by C. D. Lyon, Old Hickory, Mrs. Mardis and others. We take four other farm papers, and while they are all good, the RURAL WORLD is our choice. Yours respectfully,

Iowa.

J. P. STEPHENSON.

The good old RURAL WORLD is a welcome visitor to our house every week. Wishing the good old RURAL WORLD success in its good work, with many new subscribers. Please excuse my scribbling, as I will be 83 years old if I live to see March 20 next. As ever your old friend,

A. LUMM.

## DEFINITE GRADES OF GRAIN.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Acts of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat., 669), and of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat., 828), to fix definite grades of grain, the following grades for corn are hereby fixed and promulgated, to take effect on July 1, 1914:

## General Rules.

1. The corn in grades No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive, must be sweet.
2. White corn, all grades, shall be at least 98 per cent white.
3. Yellow corn, all grades, shall be at least 95 per cent yellow.
4. Mixed corn, all grades, shall include corn of various colors not coming within the limits for color as provided for under white or yellow corn.
5. In addition to the various limits indicated, No. 6 corn may be musty, sour, and may also include corn of inferior quality, such as immature and badly blistered.
6. All corn that does not meet the requirements of either of the six numerical grades by reason of an excessive percentage of moisture, damaged kernels, foreign matter or "cracked" corn; or corn that is hot, heat damaged, fire burnt, infested with live weevil, or otherwise of distinctly low quality, shall be classed as sample grade.
7. In No. 6 and sample grade, reasons for so grading shall be stated on the inspector's certificate.
8. Finely broken corn shall include all broken particles of corn that will pass through a perforated metal sieve with round holes nine-sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter.
9. "Cracked" corn shall include all coarsely broken pieces of kernels that will pass through a perforated metal sieve with round holes one-quarter of an inch in diameter, except that the finely broken corn as provided for under Rule 8 shall not be considered as "cracked" corn.
10. It is understood that the damaged corn; the foreign material including pieces of cob, dirt, finely broken corn, other grains, etc., and the coarsely broken or "cracked" corn, as provided for under the various grades, shall be such as occur naturally in corn when handled under good commercial conditions.
11. Moisture percentages, as provided for in these grades specifications, shall conform to results obtained by the standard method and tester as described in Circular 72, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this third day of January, 1914.

(Signed) B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

## Home Circle

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
THE NEW YEAR.

By A. Lumm.

While the merry Christmas greetings  
Still are lingering in your mind,  
With the glad new song of angels,  
Peace on earth to all mankind.

Ring out the past with gratitude  
For all the blessings of the year,  
For neighbors, loving, kind and true,  
Each one and all to us so dear.

The new year brings a volume new,  
Its pages spotless, clean and white,  
And may we write upon it naught  
But what is pure and just and right.

May the brotherhood of all mankind  
Glow with love and justice deeper,  
May none presume to say or think  
"I am not my brother's keeper."  
Lebanon, Mo.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

By Nettie B. Richmond.

As I want to begin this glad New  
Year aright, I will write a few  
thoughts.

My oldest brother, E. E. Barnes, of  
Laclede County, writes me he is again  
a reader of the RURAL WORLD. So  
are some of my other brothers, who  
have homes in other counties, and as  
I have just perused Idyll's most cheer-  
ing letter, and as she closed with "The  
old friends—where are they?" I want  
to tell her that many years ago, when  
my sister and all my brothers would  
gather around the old family hearth-  
stone of evenings, we always found  
such great pleasure in reading her let-  
ters, and Nina's, so this dear letter  
of hers calls forth many pleasant  
memories. It also recalls my last visit  
to St. Louis. As it was damp and  
foggy, my children's white dresses  
soon looked more spotted than a map  
of the Philippine Islands, so I rejoice  
that I do not live in the city.

The Christmas number of the dear  
RURAL WORLD was full of good  
things; so was everything about this  
Christmas good with us. We all en-  
joyed the cards and letters, taking a  
part in the church program, and my  
children always get me as many pres-  
ents or more than I do them. I won-  
der if other children are as generous.  
The younger ones earned their own  
money this year by selling walnuts at  
75 cents a bushel. We all declared  
this was the happiest Christmas we  
ever had.

Sallie's article on Christmas pres-  
ents—giving presents even if we have  
to go in debt to our groceryman—  
appealed to me most forcibly. For the  
benefit of other Sunday schools I want  
to say that we gave no presents this  
year for the first time in the history  
of our school. We unanimously agreed  
to give nothing, and the superintend-  
ent announced the Sunday previous  
there would be no presents, but we  
saved our money for church purposes  
or to pay on the college. The pro-  
gram was good and everyone received  
a box of candy from Santa's chimney  
and two apples, and all were happy.  
Now as I have mentioned Sunday  
school again, I want to tell that when  
I now teach a review lesson I take all  
the cards which one of the children

has received during the quarter, pin  
them on a large, thick piece of paper.  
I carry mine to church by folding once  
and pinning it inside of an old account  
book back, hold it open before the  
scholars, and it is the most interesting  
of any other Sunday. Some scholar  
who is in the primary and has most of  
the cards might take them to her  
teacher in this way on review day.

I want to ask some one who knows  
in making bread is it better to always  
stir the salt and soda in the flour, or  
in the milk, and does salt kill the  
yeast if put in it?

As there were so many small, ten-  
der, late turnips this autumn, we run  
half a bushel through a sausage grind-  
er, without peeling. We cooked in  
vinegar and spices, and it was excel-  
lent. Turnips that have just thawed  
from the recent snow would make  
good pickles.

Some of you may take the tops of  
stockings and piece in with old quilts,  
but a friend of mine makes under-  
skirts of the old stockings. The wool-  
en ones make nice ones.

We expect to have a grand rally for  
the new S. W. Baptist College in a  
few days. I wish all readers a Happy  
New Year.

Polk County.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
MY MOTHER.

By D. B. Phillips.

I was no better or worse than hun-  
dreds of other boys. I liked to play  
ball, kick up a dust with my feet, and  
forgot to clean my feet when I came  
in the house. I always picked the  
easiest chair, and layed down instead  
of sitting up. I smoked cigarettes on  
the sly, and chewed tobacco until I  
was crazy for the weed. I could learn  
in books, but I did not like to go to  
school, and I know now that my moth-  
er grieved and fretted more over that  
than all my other shortcomings. Fa-  
ther was too easy on us. He allowed  
us to go where we pleased, and do  
just as we pleased. Mother kept a  
tight rein on the girls, and if I do  
say it, she reared two of as nice girls  
as there was in the country, with  
never a breath of scandal attached to  
their names. But, oh, what a time  
she had! Other girls were out until  
midnight, buggy riding; other girls  
entertained callers until the dawn was  
breaking, and there were many unde-  
sirable places that really nice girls  
would go to—but mother was firm and  
in spite of tears, pouts and pleadings  
she kept sisters at home or made  
them keep early hours.

She told me that I would not work,  
and Cecil, if you will keep up with  
your class I will help you through  
high school. Time after time she  
pleaded with me, but I loved a good  
time, and anyway, I saw no use in  
studying old books, but to partly  
please her, and to be with other boys,  
I hung on to the free school until  
I completed the sixth grade. Then I  
wanted to quit. I was tired of books.  
I could get \$16 per month driving a  
wagon. That would keep me in spend-  
ing money and clothes. What more  
would I want? Mother talked, cried,  
begged and pleaded, until finally I  
consented to start again.

Boys, I wonder if ever we half ap-  
preciate a mother? I know I did not  
until it was too late.

My mother, I am ashamed to tell it,  
worked past midnight, writing, mak-  
ing fancy work, sewing or anything  
her hands could find to do. She went  
without the barest necessities of life

to keep me in school and furnish me  
books and spending money.

Boys, I have smoked, chewed and  
given away money stained with her  
blood, and, oh, the hours, the hours, I  
have wasted. To cap the climax I was  
expelled from school. I started home.  
Home is our refuge when others are  
closed against us. It was 10 o'clock  
when I reached home. I stole into the  
hall. I heard someone talking. I  
peeped through the half open door. It  
was my poor old mother down on her  
knees, praying for her absent lad.  
Talk about your preachers! Since I  
have heard many gifted orators and  
high-priced evangelists, but I never  
heard one that could get down to the  
heartfelt pathos of a mother praying  
for her boy.

"O dear heavenly Father, lead him  
in the ways of righteousness. Keep  
him from harm, guard him from evil."  
And as if to mock her faith I was  
there so close at hand that I could al-  
most touch her, and sent home in dis-  
grace. It was too much. I could not  
face her. I slipped out and fled back  
over the road I had come. I never  
paused until I reached the principal's  
door. I called him up. I never spared  
myself, but laid the lash on with a  
free hand, while my newly awakened  
conscience was upbraiding me. When  
I had finished he said: "For the sake  
of the mother I will give you one  
more trial."

He gave me some more words of  
good advice, and then wound up by  
offering me the work of cleaning up  
the boys' dormitory in payment of my  
board and tuition. I accepted, firmly  
resolved to be a man. I was so proud  
of my next report card I sent it home  
to mother. Poor soul, she had it  
framed and hung over her bed.

I was no longer dependant on her  
bounty, and told her to cut out so  
much work. She heeded me only to  
work and save and scrimp to buy me  
a nice suit for graduation day. She  
never lived to see me wear it. I was  
responsible for my mother's death. I  
could have worked my way through  
then as well as now if I had awak-  
ened sooner. And though she has gone  
I intend to follow out her desires or  
die trying. But, oh, how I miss her,  
and how bitter is the knowledge that  
I hastened her death.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOUSE-  
HOLD.

By Nellie Arnold.

While visiting a friend I noticed  
her children were buying cracker-jack  
in small 5-cent boxes. I should say  
the boxes held scarcely one pint. I  
said, "Why don't you make the crack-  
er-jack for the children. It is so much  
cheaper and purer." She said, "Oh it  
is so much trouble to make." She  
never makes it herself. One table-  
spoon meat fryings or butter, one ta-  
blespoon shelled popcorn, and pop in  
a hot frying pan. Do not use more  
corn. Shake the pan fast. When too  
much corn is used the first popped will  
burn before the last is popped. I pop  
it this way and put it into mason fruit  
jars for future use. It should be  
placed in the jars while still crisp,  
and if the top is put on tight the corn  
will retain its crispness. We prefer  
this to puffed rice or wheat as a break-  
fast food. I use the small rice pop-  
corn.

I wonder how many of the readers  
can their kraut? It keeps well the  
following way: Place the raw kraut  
in quart mason jars; fill the jar full,  
packing it well, and put on tops as  
when canning fruit. I used to cook  
the kraut, but find it is not necessary.  
This keeps well during winter and  
spring, and I think it will keep all  
summer, but I have never kept any  
during the hot weather. By canning  
it one avoids the loss as in the usual  
large kraut jar.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
OUR CHRISTMAS TREE.

By Mrs. J. T. Mardis.

Dear Circle Friends: Hope you all  
enjoyed the Christmas season. With  
us it was a dreary looking day without  
as it rained hard all day. But within  
quite a difference in the atmosphere.  
As a genial warmth pervaded, happy,  
childish voices could be heard, a  
bright and cheery looking Christmas  
tree can be seen in one corner of the  
family sitting room. A little angel, sus-  
pended by rubber, is swinging above  
the tree, emblematic of the real Christ  
day so long ago. As the Bible tells  
us, the Angel Gabriel came and in-  
formed the shepherds in the fields of  
the advent and birth of Christ. About  
the room you can see a little girl  
(what is sweeter than a little girl?)  
wheeling a doll buggy containing a  
new doll with winking eyes and curly  
head. This is the little girl's delight.  
This was what her little heart had  
wished for a long time. In times past  
she was given smaller dollies, but  
now she is a little older and will care  
for her dolly better. I always like to  
see a dolly-loving little girl, for they  
make splendid mothers when grown  
up. Now I will provide her with some  
material to fashion into covers for the  
dolly's buggy and goods for more  
dresses. In this way we create in the  
little young mother (?) a love for  
home-keeping. Of course, I will help  
her in fitting the dolly's wardrobe, but  
I will allow the little lady to cut the  
goods. If she does not succeed at her  
first attempt, she shall have more  
chances, with a little more love-mixed  
advice. In this way I managed my  
older daughters. Later I allowed them  
to cut and make little slips for our  
then little ones. By the time they were  
sweet 16 I could permit the girls to  
go to town and choose their own  
dress goods, and they cut and made  
them themselves. At 16 I allow them  
to begin on their Sunday-go-to-meet-  
ings. I tell them something like this:  
Now, Kitty, if you don't be real care-  
ful and spoil the dress to be, you  
know you would then have to do with-  
out it. If you need a little help, come  
to me and I will help fit some parts  
or show you where you need showing,  
but remember, take your time to  
think it all out well before you touch  
the scissors to the goods. Try it out  
and see how you can come out, and  
they know I mean just what I say,  
that if they spoil they cannot have.  
I then go on about my affairs and  
leave them to themselves to think,  
cut and plan. You will see the point  
—that I trust them. I tell them that  
they have a good thinker and to use  
it. And I can say here they never  
spoil a garment. When I see them  
troubled and the tears stealing into  
their eyes, I know I can be of service  
and give the aid needed. Then they  
soon cheer up, and finally finish up  
the garment. Now I know that gar-  
ments thus made by their own hands  
will be treasured and cared for better  
and longer than if clothing were  
made for them or bought ready made.  
It saves money to help provide a  
home, and the girls so trained will  
make excellent wives. There are  
many thousands of girls these days  
that are ignorant of the ways of home-  
making and home-keeping. Of course,  
they marry, too, but me thinks it is  
from that class of girls that prove  
such poor housewives, where the hus-  
band becomes disgusted because the  
wife does not help him pull his load.  
It makes no difference how much a  
man earns or how nice he may be if  
the girl he marries can not properly  
manage the house affairs. He will  
surely, in time, go down. Then there  
will be squalor and despair. I know  
mothers who are always afraid to let  
their daughters cook anything. "Oh,  
they might spoil it." Never let them  
buy or cut or make a garment for the  
same reason. But I look at that

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# Impure Blood

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differently. If the child is given a chance to do things while they are very young, and given a little help so as to encourage them on, it will mean so much to them a little later. Now to illustrate: Supposing you give a little girl a piece of pretty goods to fashion her doll a dress. If she goes on with it and fails the goods has been wasted. But if the dear little one is with mother close by when doing this, and mamma watches a bit, she will "help" the dear little hands here and there, remembering that the little darling is young and ambitious and needs encouragement and a little help to finish her dolly's dress. Remember the mother must make it her business that the little girly gets a finished garment that will give satisfaction. I always, at the beginning, tell them what to do, then I take notice when the little heart gets weary and a discouraged feeling comes to them. It is there I give my encouragement. I praise them for their skill. I show them a little more, take them through the difficult part, and soon they are happy working on. If I find a child has given close application and it is worried, I let them put their work away and take them close up to me and love and pet them a little, then let them run off to play. It never pays to keep a young child at anything after it has shown worry. That simply means "change of occupation." And so they go and play. I notice this worriment stage even in older children. That always indicates that change or rest is needed by the one showing the restlessness. I have noticed young children at school. They begin to rest their little heads on their hands. They begin to look around and yawn and have such tired expressions. Who ever that child may be is being taken past its natural capacity and needs a change. There should not be such long hours for the young, or if they must be at school, they should have kindergarten exercises to intermingle their studies. (They had better play mud pie part of that time.) I guess it would not do for me to be a teacher at the public schools, for my heart would not let me keep a young child from half past eight till four in the afternoon. I would be apt to let them out at the back door part of that time for play. I am afraid I would put up a doll house and let the kiddies have dolls, and dishes, and needles, and patches, little wagons, sledges, spin tops and Teddy bears, and I would want a "big, big-hearted girl in there with them, to help them have a jolly good time, and they would have a little store, and flour and a little rolling pin, pans each, and on one side I would want a little garden, with hoes, rakes each, and oh, a lot of other things. Would we not have a great time? I just know it would not be ALL book and pencil.

Well, I have talked this, but for all that I play this in real life in a small way, as in the spring time I love to go into the garden, and first thing you know there are some little feet running my way, coming with hoe and rake. "Mamma, let me help you hoe," and hoe they do till they get enough, and you would be surprised how those little arms can dig. There are pointers in this article that will apply to

the boys as well, making changes where needed. The suggestions are here for your good. These are kindly thoughts and I hope they are catching.

Love, joy, prosperity and a happy New Year to all who read these lines. Falmouth, Ky.

## DOMESTIC HINTS.

### Milk Biscuits.

Rub three ounces of lard into one pound of flour. Add a pinch of salt and a teaspoon of baking powder, with sufficient milk to form a stiff paste. Roll out on a well-floured board and cut into biscuits, using a pastry cutter. Prick each one several times and bake in a hot oven for fifteen minutes. These biscuits are excellent with cheese, and will keep well if placed in an air-tight can.

### Oyster Stew.

One pint of oysters, one pint of milk, two tablespoons of butter, seasoning to taste. Strain the oysters, and heat the liquor until it boils. Add the milk, which may or may not have been heated previously; if the oyster liquor has boiled the milk will not curdle. Lastly, add the oysters, the butter and the seasoning, and cook until the oysters are done. This amount will serve four persons.

### Potato Savories.

Take as much cold mashed potato as required and mix it with sufficient flour to form into a paste, roll out and cut into small squares. Soak a few bread crumbs in water, squeeze dry, and add a little chopped parsley, mixed herbs, onion previously soaked in hot water, and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Mash all together finely and put a little of the mixture on each square of paste and fold over as in sausage rolls. Fry in boiling fat till brown, drain and serve.

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Cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 6 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. Price 10c.

These patterns will be sent to RURAL WORLD subscribers for 10 cents each (silver or stamps).

If you want more than one pattern, send 10 cents for each additional pattern desired.

Fill out this coupon and send it to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 821 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

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## Horseman

Preparations are moving right along at St. Louis for a big fair the first week of next September.

Zolock 2:05½, is said to have improved a great deal in looks since going to the Knell Stock Farm at Carthage, Mo.

Otto Grigg is collecting quite a nice stable at Carthage, Mo., and is reported to have some promising young ones, one a filly sired by Baron Will Tell.

Jas. E. Casey is busy with a stable at the lake track at St. Joe, Mo., and reports Right Guard 2:09¾, in fine condition.

Jas. A. Houchin of Onward Wilkes Farm at Jefferson City, has a half dozen youngsters that are good speed prospects for the coming season.

Captain Aubrey, the Peter the Great stallion formerly owned at the King Hill Farm, is said to be the fastest record trotting stallion in Canada.

Dr. J. H. Martyn of Cuba, Mo., will have his 3-year-old Echo Bell filly trained at the Iron Mountain Stock Farm by the farm's trainer, Oscar Ames.

S. B. Curry of Trenton, Mo., has a granddaughter of Arab Girl, which is the granddam of Joe Patchen II, p. 2:03¾, that he expects to mate with Bingara.

Hallie McGregor 2:17¾, the fast trotting daughter of Red Major 2:18¾, which was raced by C. C. Woods of Butler, Mo., has attracted the attention of the big ring trainers.

T. J. Phelps, the active horseman that is ever planning for the best interest of the sport at Fayette, Mo., reports his good racing mare, Hallie Phelps p. 2:18¾, as wintering fine at that place.

Lulu Lumine 2:09¾, the good little trotting mare raced so successfully and owned by the Iron Mountain Stock Farm at Iron Mountain, Mo., until recently is now in the stable of Thomas Murphy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

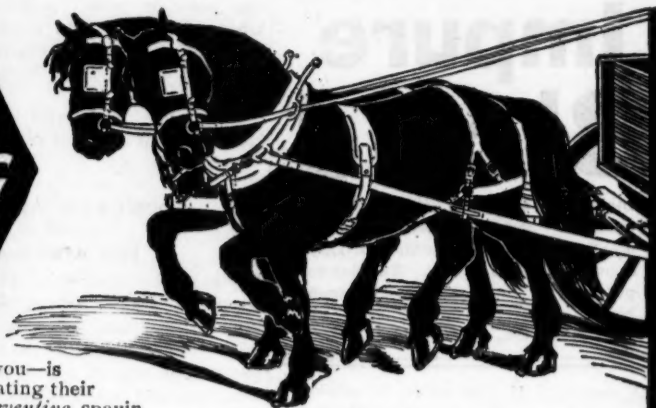
Joe D. Porter of Sweet Springs, Mo., the former owner of Shawnee Boy 2:22¾, still has some of that stallion's get, and one especially, a nice big brown horse is very popular with the breeders of that section.

Ramey Constantine 2:10¾, bay gelding by Constantine, died December 15. Death resulted from a cold contracted while en route to the Old Glory sale, where he was to have been sold with the balance of the King Hill Farm's consignment.

We have received a copy of the Missouri Stockman, edited by Rufus Jackson and published by the Intelligencer Company, Mexico, Mo. It is a very creditable number, replete with reading matter of interest to the farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Jackson is to be congratulated.

The Knell Stock Farm, at Carthage, Mo., has a yearling filly, which is an own sister to the former American trotter, Royal Reaper, that has a good chance of developing into even a better trotter than her older brother, for she has him bested as an individual when he was the same age.

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Here's another man who has used Kendall's Spavin Cure with remarkable success. Mr. Floyd Nelson, Kings Ferry, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Spavin Cure for the past six years and have made in the neighborhood of \$700.00 buying Spavined horses and curing them. I consider there is nothing equal to it if it is used according to directions."

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Next time you go to town get a couple bottles from your druggist. The price is uniform, only \$1.00 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00. At the same time ask for our invaluable "Treatise on the Horse," or write to

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### "STUMBLING."

Editor RURAL WORLD: I read recently an article on the above fault. There are different causes for the trouble, but in my many years of experience in practice on what have been apparently the correct methods to be used in successful interpretation of the demands of the "Art of Farriery," I have invariably discovered that the evil is caused by "unbalanced" feet or foot. I have never had my attention called to a case of the kind that I did not eradicate this very disagreeable error in action. I have known horses that were troubled in this way to form the habit from sheer carelessness, and from non-attention to business, though the foot was "unbalanced," but not to such degree that there seemed to be any necessity for their behaving in this way, they seemed to be simply careless and slovenly in their action.

They possessed but a limited degree of intelligence, and from being but slightly fatigued they engaged in the use of such disagreeable action. With such horses a sharp use of an "Ah!" each time they indulged in it would soon make them more attentive and the evil would be less frequently indulged in. The long, or deep frequently both, parts of the foot with an abnormally low heel will be found to be a pretty sure cause of the trouble. This form of foot is, unfortunately, quite prevalent with horses on the turf caused by the continuous cutting away of the foot, at the heels, to obtain that most absurd of all requirements, "frog pressure," yet at the same time they do not accomplish it; but they do so "unbalance" feet that pure, even and true articulation is simply impossible, hence stumbling, forging, scalping and such are not infrequently the result. Keep the feet "trued" and "balanced" in correct proportion, and consequently at a correct angle to limbs that they support, and you will never have a "stumbler." If you do not know how to do this send to the RURAL WORLD for one of my books, "Shoeing Horses," and you will quickly learn how, for the directions in the book are plain and simple enough for any

one of ordinary intelligence to readily comprehend. Wishing you all a very happy new year, consequently a prosperous one.

RICHARD BOYLSTON HALL,  
Boston, Jan. 8, 1914.

### \$225,000 RACE PROGRAM AT THE PANAMA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Four stakes worth \$20,000 each, for both trotters and pacers, will be among the attractive features of the harness race meetings to be held at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. Two of these stakes will be made the leading inducements to international racers from all over the world. These, with but two exceptions, will be the richest stakes ever given on the harness turf.

The best stake given in America to date was the \$15,000 pacing division of the \$50,000 American Derby, raced over the Readville track; \$10,000 events for pacers have been given but rarely; purses with a total value of \$5,000 have been the customary allotment for side-wheelers.

Daniel O. Lively, Chief of the Department of Live Stock, of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition has officially announced that two harness race meetings will be held at San Francisco in 1915. The two meetings—two weeks of racing in June and two weeks in October—will be held under the auspices of the Pacific Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. Chief Lively has already directed a schedule to be drawn out by J. C. Fitzpatrick, I. L. Borden, J. A. McKerron and Secretary F. W. Kelley of the Pacific Association.

In preparation for these events a new mile track is now being constructed at the exposition grounds. It is declared by experts that this track will not only be one of the most picturesque but one of the fastest in the world, qualities that alone will undoubtedly draw to San Francisco in 1915 enthusiasts from very horse-fancying country in the globe.

The recognition of the American trotter that is being made by the Panama-Pacific International Exposi-



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### FARRIERY

### The Art of Shoeing Horses

Everyone who owns a horse should have a copy of "Shoeing Horses," by R. Boylston Hall, who has been engaged in "balancing" the feet of horses for over 45 years. The author is now 74 years old and wishes to dispose of some 300 books at a price which will enable horse owners to buy without hesitation. The author wants to do some good in the way of increased comfort to the horse, and we have arranged to take the entire edition and send them to horse owners with a yearly subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD for \$1.25. Send in your order at once, as they won't last long.

Address: COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,  
521 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Forest Grove, Oregon, March 15, 1913.  
Mr. R. Boylston Hall,  
46 State St., Room 48, Boston:

Dear Sir—I wish to apologize for not acknowledging receipt of your book on Horse Shoeing before. Your book arrived just as I was moving, and I didn't have time till a few days ago to read it. You certainly deserve full credit for your work and the congratulations of every horse owner. The easy and clear way you explain your principles makes it a book that everybody can read and understand, this alone being worth more than all the treatises written on that subject so far. Hoping that you are getting all the credit due to you, and again thanking you for remembering me, I am, yours very truly  
(Signed) C. F. WILSON

tion is favorably commented upon by the influential associations of the country and Chief Lively is receiving letters of inquiry from all parts of the world.

Arrangements are being made in the East and in Canada and Europe to take to San Francisco in 1915 the most representative interests in the

horse breeding industry that have ever crossed the continent. California has produced some of the country's most famous horses and its climatic conditions render such a meet as scheduled an ideal one.

#### WEANING THE COLT.

That the colt may be weaned with the minimum of discomfort the operation should be commenced gradually. The dam should be taken to the colt three times daily and left for about 12 minutes each time during the first week.

Twice daily will be sufficient during the second week, and once daily during the third week. This should be continued as long as any considerable quantity of milk is secreted, after which the colt will generally cease to look for the dam and may be turned into a yard or paddock every day for exercise.

#### THE BLIND HORSE.

Why are so many horses blind? One seldom notices a blind cow or ox. While in this country it is true that disease has been responsible for the loss of eyesight in many cases, particularly in the West, the Animals' Friend quotes from the *Pferde Zeitung*, Switzerland, an article which speaks of several causes operating to endanger the eye of the horse:

High hay-racks, making it necessary for the horse to reach up for his hay and so subjecting him to the peril of dust, seeds and sharp-bearded grain falling into his eyes and setting up inflammation; horses should be fed, if not from the floor, at least from a low manger; the sharp, pungent vapor of ammonia that rises from so many badly kept, poorly lighted and ventilated stables; blinders, causing sometimes irritation. Berlin, Germany, has issued a police order forbidding the use of the blinder on cab horses; and, lastly the whip.

There are drivers who, finding the horse more or less insensible to the lash across the body, reach forward and strike him about the head. The point of the lash cutting into the eye may easily destroy the sight. These are points which should interest all horse lovers, especially those who must entrust the care and driving of their horses to others.—Dr. Francis H. Rowley in "Our Dumb Animals."

#### WORKHORSE RATIOMS.

The Iowa station has found that a small amount of oilmeal or cottonseed meal added to corn and oats improves and cheapens the ration for work horses. A mixture of 77 lbs. of shelled corn, 15 pounds of oats and eight pounds of oilmeal gave good results. Cottonseed meal gave somewhat better results than oilmeal, and the ration was a little cheaper in the proportion of 79 pounds of corn, 15 pounds of oats and six pounds of oilmeal.

#### WHEN THE DAM HAS NO MILK.

When the dam, as sometimes is the case in old mares, has no milk for her colt, give whole milk from the cow, warm from the udder. Don't bother with a bottle unless obliged to. Usually the little fellow will put his head in the pail and drink without any trouble if hungry. If he won't, let him suck the fingers at first, although it will lay up bother for the future.

Highly bred colts drink with less fussing than do scrubs. It is imperative to watch any colt's bowels, and the hand-raised colt necessitates double vigilance. Give little and often, and never stint raw eggs. Blackberry

juice helps check the trouble, once it is started. Have a box of ground oats or middlings, nailed against the box stall, and the colt early learns to eat therefrom. Check any tendency to gnaw boards, or crib. Wind sucking lays foundation for colic. Should colt or horse contract this habit, keep them in a box stall with walls so smooth that no edge is available to gnaw. Let them eat from the floor, even, and muzzle when not eating.

#### IMPROVED HORSESHOES.

In horseshoes with removable calks the difficulty has always been that, after a period of hard usage, the calks become so firmly imbedded in their places that it is difficult to remove them. An improvement has been made recently in an article of their kind. The calks have prongs which are a trifle too large for the opening in the shoe and must be driven into place. As the thread of the calks wears down, the spring action of the prong is weakened, and finally it falls out, or becomes so loose that it may be readily picked out, leaving the opening ready for a new calk.

#### THE MARE AT WEANING.

When the colt is being weaned, the condition of the mare should be watched. If the mammary glands of the dam are still active which they will be if she is a good milk-producer, she is liable to suffer from inflammation of the glands. This may be relieved if she is milked by hand for a few days.

#### DEVELOPING THE MULE COLT.

The following from J. S. G., Shelbyville, Mo., is referred to me for reply: "A mule colt from a 1900-pound mare weighs 700 pounds at seven months. How should I feed it to develop it best?" There is no difference in feeding a mule or a horse colt for best results. Either one should have all the good oats, bran and sweet hay it cares to eat, with very little dry corn. Roasting ears in season are fine feed to grow and fatten a colt on, and there is no danger in feeding too much after the colts become used to it. For six or eight days feed light and after this one can feed all they will eat. Colts should have plenty of exercise and should have free access at least half of the time to good blue grass or other good pasture. It is a good plan to keep them in a cool stable in hot weather in the day time and turn them out on grass at night. This plan should be reversed in cold weather.—L. M. Monsees in *Breeders' Gazette*.

#### CAMPAIGN AGAINST WOOD ALCOHOL.

The New York Committee for the Prevention of Blindness has begun a crusade against makers of bay rum and other toilet articles containing wood alcohol. Two manufacturers have been fined and four more face trial. Bay rum containing wood alcohol may cause blindness. Powerhouse whiskey which contains wood alcohol may cause blindness or death. Soft drinks containing wood alcohol may cause a withering of the optic nerve and consequent blindness. Workers in large vats who are obliged to shellac the inside of them become blind from inhaling the fumes of the wood alcohol contained in the shellac. The laws are stringent regarding the manufacture and sale of wood alcohol, but unless some one makes it his business to keep watch on the unscrupulous manufacturer they will introduce this vile poison because it is cheaper. See to it that your barber

## MEAT FROM THE SHELL

OR  
HOW TO MAKE A DOLLAR STRETCH



PRICE 50¢



A THOUSAND THINGS  
WORTH KNOWING  
AND DOING



"MEAT FROM THE SHELL, or How to Make a Dollar Stretch," is such a valuable and helpful book that we recommend it to our readers, and fully believe that when they receive a copy and read it that they would not sell it for three times what it cost. Send prepaid with one year's subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, \$1.00. Send your order at once.

## THREE FOR ONE

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD  
Twice-a-Week Republic  
Farm Progress

ALL  
ONE YEAR  
FOR \$1.00

This issue of Colman's Rural World is a fair sample of all issues and speaks for itself.

Farm Progress is the biggest and best semi-monthly farm paper in the great Southwest.

The Twice-a-Week Republic is the oldest, biggest and best semi-weekly newspaper in the United States.

SEND \$1.00 FOR ALL THREE FOR ONE YEAR.

Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, St. Louis, Mo.

"INVINCIBLE, UNSURPASSABLE, WITHOUT A PEER"

Writes a regular subscriber, who has read it for many years, of the TWICE-A-WEEK issue of the

## St. Louis Globe-Democrat

TWO ONE-DOLLAR PAPERS ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1. and this is the unanimous verdict of its more than a half million readers. It is, BEYOND ALL COMPARISON, the biggest and cheapest national news and family journal published in America. It is STRICTLY REPUBLICAN in politics, but is above all A NEWSPAPER, and gives ALL THE NEWS PROMPTLY, accurately and impartially. IT IS INDISPENSABLE to the Farmer, Merchant or Professional Man who desires to keep thoroughly posted, but has not the time to read a large daily paper, while its great variety of well-selected reading matter makes it an INVALUABLE HOME AND FAMILY PAPER.

Two Papers Every Week.

Eight Pages each Tuesday and Friday.

Sample Copies Free.

GLOBE PRINTING CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

RURAL WORLD and GLOBE-DEMOCRAT  
EITHER ADDRESS, BOTH FOR \$1.00 NET

uses only the best toilet articles and that the ginger ale you drink is one that does not contain this poison. You can detect the odor in most instances and this should put you on your guard.

The steel trust feels hard times so severely that it will distribute a bonus to employees of \$2,000,000—or half a million more than a year ago.

#### ONE HUNDRED RATS A MONTH

Is a record for one trap in one establishment, but that is the number caught in a livery stable in Scranton, Pa., in one of the traps invented by H. D. Swarts of that city. See ad. on page 2, this issue.

There are about 37 pinea native to the United States, of which 25 are western species, and 12 eastern.

# BRINGING THE PRODUCER AND CONSUMER TOGETHER

Co-Operation the Key That Will Unlock the Door  
of Prosperity to Farmers.

## PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS MUST UNITE IN EQUITY UNION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The December report of the Agricultural Department at Washington gives some very interesting facts and statements for both producers and consumers of farm products. According to this report the cash income of the farmers is five billion, eight hundred forty-seven million dollars per year. In the six million farmers' families there are at least twenty million laborers earning their bread in the sweat of their faces and their income, besides board, is less than \$300 per year for each individual. This is the average. So more than one million must receive much less than this amount.

The report from the department says: "However desirable increased production on farms may appear to be from the consumers' standpoint, it does not follow that such increased production would result in any increase in the cash income per farm or per capita of farm population, or that prices paid by consumers would be any lower."

Had the total production in 1913 equalled or exceeded the 1912 production, it seems probable that the cash income per farm would not have been greater and might have been less than in 1912; but it is extremely doubtful whether the cost to the consumer would have been less, because retail prices are promptly raised on a prospect of under-production, but are very slow to decline if there is over-production.

The long line of distributors and middlemen between the farmer and consumer are in a position to take advantage of the market, and to a certain extent control the market in both directions, because they are better organized to keep informed of crop and market conditions and to act more promptly than either farmers or consumers, who are not organized and as individuals are helpless.

The high prices paid by consumers, ranging from five to five hundred per cent, in some cases than the farmer receives, indicates that there is plenty of room for lowering the cost of farm products to consumers, and at the same time largely increasing the cash income per farm without increasing farm production.

This condition is undoubtedly a marketing problem which will have to be solved by better organizations of farmers and improved methods of marketing. When, as the result of such organization and improved methods, the price of farm products can be maintained at a higher level, without increasing the cost to consumers, farmers will be justified in increasing the output of their farms with a fair prospect of realizing reasonable pay for time, labor and capital, which in the aggregate is enormous.

These statements are all included in the December report from our agricultural department at Washington, and indicate the progressive thought of the people as reflected from our national government.

We are informed that this condition is a marketing problem which will have to be solved by better organization of farmers and improved methods of marketing. This is the very prob-

lem which is being slowly but surely solved by the Farmers' Equity Union.

We are working hard to build up fifty Equity Exchanges around Kansas City, Kans. They must each have the support of 100 good farmers. They must be organized on the Equity Union plan of golden rule co-operation so they will stay organized and keep united. Each exchange must have at least ten thousand dollars invested in warehouse, coal sheds, elevator and a small flour mill, and some money in bank for capital. There must be a continual campaign of education by lectures, literature, a weekly paper teaching co-operation and monthly meetings so our members will be loyal to their own exchanges.

If farmers or consumers will send ten 2-cent stamps for our Equity Text book and read it carefully they will see exactly what our plan of co-operation is, and how we hold our farmers together. We unite the best farmers at each market and keep them united. We are doing this wherever we are strongly organized.

Now as we build up these country markets and equip them we are organizing the Equity Union consumers in Kansas City, Kans. They will be members of the union and will take stock with the country exchanges in Kansas City Equity Exchange. Consumers' shares will be \$10 each, limited to one share. Five dollars in cash must be paid on each share before benefits can be realized. The other five need not be paid in cash but will come to the stockholder in his patronage dividend.

This Central Exchange will handle Equity Union milk, cream, butter, eggs, poultry, fruit, vegetables, honey, meat, flour, etc. The exchange will buy and sell for cash; buy and sell at the market price; but every member will be given credit for what he buys or sells. At the end of each year there is a settlement. Out of the gross earnings the board of directors will take the expenses, each member's national dues, \$1, and 5 per cent stock dividend if it is made.

The directors can never declare over 5 per cent dividend on the stock subscribed. All over this is net earnings and is prorated back to stockholders according to the amount of patronage furnished by each.

The net earnings are figured as a per cent of the entire business furnished by the stockholders. We will buy and sell just as the system does, on a safe margin. We will not boost the price on farm produce when we buy it nor cut prices when we sell, but we will work for a large volume of trade centered in one channel, for economical distribution by organizing streets as solidly as possible and prorate as large a patronage dividend as possible to all stockholders who are patrons.

This will bring producer and consumer face to face in the economic world. It will hold them together. The cash patronage dividend will hold their patronage together. A 5 per cent patronage dividend will hold them, but the system has made such an extreme difference between producers' prices and consumers' prices that we will be able to pay back at least 10 per cent for patronage if we get a

large volume of trade and good honest management. The extreme difference between producers and consumers' prices will help us in holding our members and gaining others.

Then a farmer who sells the exchange one thousand dollars' worth of produce will get the market price when he sells and one hundred dollars more on the annual settlement day. The consumer who buys one thousand dollars' worth will receive back one hundred dollars for his patronage and will be sure to come again and bring some of his neighbors.

The producer and consumer divide the \$200 profit and make Mr. Profit-hunter hunt another job. We are entering the wedge that will split the profit-system which now robs the millions of wealth producers. We want ten thousand consumers in Kansas City, Kans., to join the Consumers' Equity Union and read our Equity Union Exchange weekly.

Send 50 cents to the Equity Union Publishing Co. and we will send you the Equity Union Exchange for one year, and read weekly what this union is doing in ten states.

C. O. DRAYTON.

Greenville, Ill.

## FEDERATED UNIONS MEET.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Allen County Federated Unions of the Farmers' Equity Union met on the last Saturday in December in the assembly room of the court house. Meeting called to order by President Moore. In the absence of Secretary Duff, T. L. Line was chosen secretary.

A report from the National Convention was given by Messrs. Larimore and Line. On call from President Moore, each local gave a report of the progress being made in Allen County. We find that we now have three corporations formed, and four being formed under the co-operative corporation laws of Indiana.

The question of forming a permanent organization was discussed, on motion of Mr. Larimore and seconded by Mr. Clark. It was decided that President Moore appoint a committee of five to draft by-laws to govern the federated Locals. Messrs. Larimore, Clark, Gudermuth and Wyss were appointed. Motion made by Line, seconded by Karagan, that a committee of three be appointed to secure propositions on farm machinery. Motion carried.

Motion to adjourn until last Saturday in January carried. We hope to see every farmer who has his industry at heart present on the last Saturday in January, at 1:30 p. m., in the assembly room of the court house.

Y. MOORE, President.

J. DUFF, Secretary.

Greenville, Ill., Jan. 2, 1914.

## METZ, MO., ALIVE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The Metz Equity Union held its January meeting on Monday, the fifth day. We made a fine beginning for the new year. Our hall was well filled to hear the address of our national president. He showed what the Equity Union is doing in other states and reported progress all along the line, from Texas into North Dakota. His lecture was very effective. He inspired new hope, courage and enthusiasm among our members and new men joined our union. Many of our members paid their 1914 dues. C. L. Kleitz was elected president; S. J. Gregg, vice-president, and J. A. Baird, secretary and treasurer for 1914.

We are gradually growing up to 100 membership. We expect to canvass our territory thoroughly for farmers who will purchase farm ma-

chinery and send in their names to the National Union. If Equity Union can furnish farm machinery at jobbers' prices direct from factory to members, we will double our membership every year until we have one million farmers united. But it will do no good for our National Union to employ an expert machine buyer unless the members will patronize the national buyer.

Metz Equity Union is alive and has a lot of good members. Crop failures have held us back, but one good crop will enable us to put up a warehouse and coal shed and start in business for ourselves. We wish every equity union a prosperous year.

A MEMBER.

## THE AMERICAN FARMER IS NOW ON TRIAL.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The American farmer is now on trial, but one peculiar feature of this trial is the farmer is the judge and jury. The lawyers are making their pleas, the speculators in farm produce are the prosecutors. We farmers are charged with being a class who are not intelligent enough to care for our industry. Therefore we must submit to scientific methods of production. Now this campaign of educating the farmer to scientific methods has long been in vogue. We have learned to a great extent to produce two to one. Our institutes and agricultural schools have been a valuable aid along those lines, but there is an invisible, ever-present force crying more, more, so we patronized the fertilizer man and produced more. Still there is something wrong, and now we are advised to call the doctor of the soil. We farmers are naturally suspicious and we have a perfect right to be suspicious of any doctor, because he is in it for the money, and loses lots of human patients through experimenting. We know that our soil is sick, but would prefer not to have any experimental demonstrations. We know what this doctor will say. He will tell us to use fertilizer, a thing which our institutes have already done. Then he will collect his fees from the farmer. The farmer pays for the fertilizer and gets two to one, but when he comes to market his increased production, what happens? Our big bosses have watched the demonstration and know just how much product we will have. They begin to pull the wires. He has not produced, but he must have a share. Pray tell us what this idle one has done that we should pay him such homage? Oh, they say he has built an elevator. We deny it. He hired a man to built it and made us pay for it. Yes, but he manages our business for us. So he does, without a contract. Seven million farmers, producing thirteen billion dollars, or in other words, doing thirteen billion dollars' worth of business with men who have no interest farther than to get the dollar, and have no contract. One of those fellows would not stand for this one minute, because he is a business man and we are a ———.

Oh, but they say we must have more from the soil. Our railroads cannot declare a good, big dividend without it. Armour, Swift & Co., must have a greater production; our dividends are decreasing; we cannot declare 42.2 per cent. And in the face of all this the farmer makes a .03% per cent dividend.

Do not forget the facts, brother farmer. Facts in this case that have not been denied, that we gave more than half of our last year's crop to this type of manhood.

How far can we trust them? This is the question that thousands of farmers are asking themselves. Look at the type of men that are crying

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for increased production. What is the motive of those men. Are they producers? Have they demonstrated to us that they are so anxious that they will go to the farm? No, there is more profit in it for them to push the farmer and look after his business. Get down with us, Mr. Speculator; be a man among men, or get out of the game. If we increase production we will attend to our own business, and increase our own incomes.

There is not an honest, industrious farmer in a community who will not unite with us, but we find occasionally one who has his hands in his neighbor's pocket and is able to get a little revenue in an indirect way from a capitalistic company who will hold back at first. This type of citizen is not for community benefits. He is for self and will not aid in a movement that will give to each farmer the full benefits of his toil. If he can get 12 or 15 per cent on an investment in a grain elevator, and make his neighbor's family furnish his income, he is willing to let well enough alone, but in my work I find that this type of manhood is in the minority, that the average farmer is ready to co-operate with the consumer on the basis of Equity. Have no fear about the Indiana farmer. He will do his part when he sees his way clear.

T. L. LINE.

#### WALLEN EQUITY EXCHANGE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Whoever passes the railroad depot at Wallen, Ind., cannot help but notice that there is something doing. Everybody stops and inquires after the purpose of the new buildings. Let me tell you the people have reason to be astonished at what is going on at Wallen. At one time Wallen was a prosperous little village, but when the tile factory and sawmill shut down and went out of business one home after another was vacated and left to the elements, mice, rats and squirrels.

But recently a great change has taken place. The farmers about Wallen have organized and incorporated under the rules and principles of the Farmers' Equity Union. They have built a substantial warehouse, with wagon scales and up-to-date coal bins. In this warehouse will be stored a full line of the best farming machinery in the United States. Field fence, poultry fence and the best self-rising farm gate are now for sale at Wallen. Hard and soft coal are on hand at reasonable prices and honest weight.

On January 14 the annual corn show will be held all day. Bring your family along on that day and the previous day and the best ten ears of corn you raised last season. You have a chance to win a one-shovel plow or a two-shovel plow, a couple rods of 4-inch tile and a few more useful articles. If you don't exhibit come anyhow and see the farming tools, fence and gates. And last but not least, partake of the dinner which the Ladies' Aid Society of Wallen will serve.

OTTO HOETZER.

#### FARMERS MUST ORGANIZE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It is not a question of just organize or organize for fun. It is organize or lose out. The individual farmer is like corn planted in July—it can't make it in time.

Organization is the watch-word of American advancement and without organization you must lose out.

We hear the unorganized farmer say, I guess organization is a pretty good thing. Yes, it is the only thing

that can save you in the business world. Sometimes a farmer will say, I wonder if there is any objection to organization. Try to find one. Try to find some one that can give one. Study nature and see how God has planned the organized world. To organize is to plan properly, to remain unorganized is not to plan.

Let any farmer read the Equity Union Constitution and let him say whether or not it is a good plan. If it is, then that is organization.

Such great skill has been used in God's plan of creation, and man, the highest type of God's creation, not to organize is to say man is not worthy of the position he occupies.

Wake up, wake up, farmers; let the world know you would rather be your brother's co-operator than at the mercy of organized greed. Did I say "organized greed?" Yes, the devil is organized for his own glory, not for yours.

Unorganized farmers, we want to see what we are really doing. We are selling thirty-five cents worth of produce that sells for one dollar to consumers. The consumer is held up, the farmer is held down. The plan to put farmer and consumer on a fraternal co-operative basis is found in the Equity Text Book. Read it. Write Farmers' Equity Union, Greenville, Ill.

V. I. WIRT.

#### MOTT EQUITY EXCHANGE.

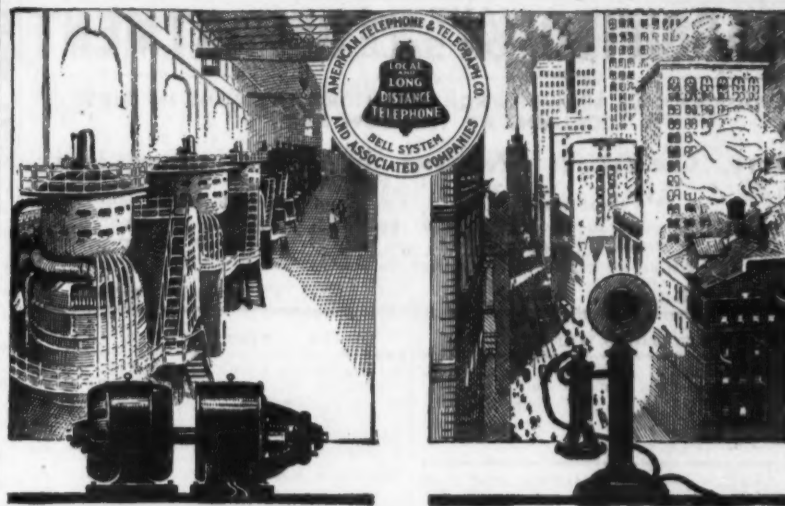
Editor RURAL WORLD: One of the questions asked in the question box at the national convention at Kansas City, Kan., recently held, was: What practical book is there for use of secretaries of the equity exchanges? I volunteered to answer the question through your columns. The book I use is known as the Corporation Record, published by the Cootey Company at Minneapolis, Minn. The first 16 pages are arranged to record the bylaws of the local equity exchange, the name of the officers and directors and their successors. From page 17 to 192 are the pages on which to record the minutes of every meeting of the stockholders as well as the board of directors. Then comes a stock register to page 232, then transfer record of stock 20 pages; dividend record ten pages; then comes the stockholders' ledger and finally an alphabetical index to the whole. In ordering call for book 7, price \$3. This book is not intended for bookkeepers, but for secretaries, so he will be in position to take care of the details of his manifold duties toward the corporation and know at a moment's warning what answers he is required to give the members of the exchange who have a right to know. There is a decided advantage in keeping this book up to date, as we of North Dakota are required by law under certain conditions to make a report to the State Bank Examiner if called for by that official or if a deputy calls for information. This book is equally useful in other states.

If any further questions are necessary ask them and I will answer, only in February I have little time on account of court session.

L. F. HOFFMANN,

Secretary Mott Equity Exchange.  
Mott, N. D.

As a part of its campaign to improve agricultural methods, the Pennsylvania Railroad is to distribute among the farmers along its lines, 10,000 copies of a book describing the possible uses of concrete on the farm. The distribution of these books will be made through the office of the railroad's agriculturist.



## The Energizer of Business

In a metropolitan power house there must be generators large enough to furnish millions of lights and provide electrical current for thousands of cars and factories.

Each monster machine with the power of tens of thousands of horses is energized by an unobtrusive little dynamo, which is technically known as an "exciter."

This exciter by its electric impulse through all the coils of the generator

brings the whole mechanism into life and activity.

A similar service is performed for the great agencies of business and industry by the telephones of the Bell System. They carry the currents of communication everywhere to energize our intricate social and business mechanism.

United for universal service, Bell Telephones give maximum efficiency to the big generators of production and commerce.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY  
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

## FARMERS EQUITY UNION COAL

Blackbrier—Highgrade

Cantine—Semi-Highgrade

From our Illinois mines—Now used by many branches of the Farmers' Equity Union in the different States.

Reference: Mr. C. O. Drayton, National President Farmers Equity Union  
For prices, freight rates and any desired information, write to us.

**LUMAGHI COAL COMPANY**

606 Equitable Building, St. Louis, Mo.

SHIPMENTS ANYWHERE.

#### THE NATIONAL GRANGE OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Tippecanoe City, O., Dec. 31, 1913.

Worthy Brother:

The number of Granges organized and reorganized from October 1, 1913, to December 31, 1913, both inclusive, is as follows:

Organized—California, 2; Colorado, 5; Idaho, 1; Indiana, 4; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 5; Massachusetts, 9; Michigan, 3;

Missouri, 4; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 9; North Dakota, 12; New York, 10; Ohio, 9; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 3; South Dakota, 1; Washington, 8. Total, 91.  
Reorganized—Massachusetts, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Washington, 3. Total, 6.

C. M. FREEMAN,  
Secretary National Grange.

Don't fail to renew your subscription now. We will give you the best paper we ever published this year.